Board of Trade Journal

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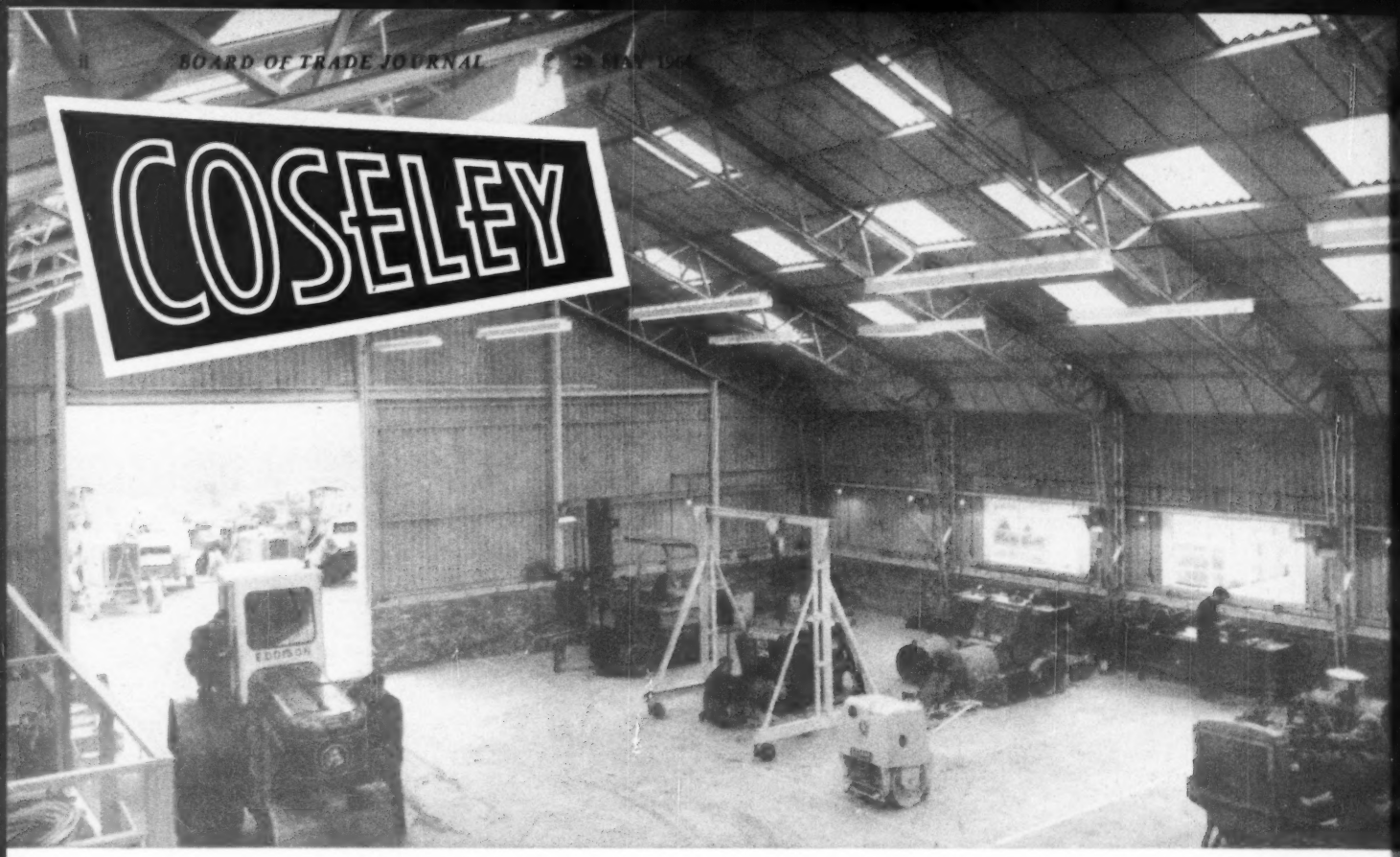

coseley depots for britain's largest plant hire company

Eddison Plant use Coseley buildings

Eddison Plant's new Scottish headquarters at Garnkirk, near Glasgow, houses all the equipment needed for major overhauls, and for dismantling and rebuilding plant in a 70 ft. span 75 ft. long Coseley steel framed building which gives over 5,000 sq. ft. of unobstructed floor space. The latest types of equipment are installed, including steam cleaning.

The maintenance workshop, clad in asbestos and with insulated roof, is designed for further expansion as required, whilst brightly lit offices in traditional brickwork give a striking finish to the gable frontage.

A member of the British Electric Traction group since 1949, the company has been expanding vigorously since that time to meet the heavy demand for hired civil engineering and industrial plant arising from Britain's intensive building programme of the 1960's. New depots have been opened at many centres in England and Scotland.

Coseley buildings have been used for these depots, taking advantage of the nationwide Coseley organisation and the high standard of efficiency and service which it is able to offer in association with the building industry. This is hardly surprising for Eddison Plant themselves know a great deal about service, efficiency and building—discriminating purchasers of a discriminating product.

Messrs. T. M. Miller, Chartered Architects, Glasgow C.3. utilised the full Coseley supply and erection service for the Garnkirk depot building shown on this page.

Picture by courtesy of The Scotsman

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Board of Trade Journal

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Front cover photograph

Washing the inside of a television tube bulb with hydrofluoric acid at the Simonstone factory of Mullard Ltd. This is one of the photographs on display, in a setting designed by John Jedwab, in an exhibition staged by Mullard Ltd., at their Electronics Centre, Torrington Place, London from May 1 to 29. The exhibition is entitled 'Eye in Industry' and it shows how Walter Nurnberg, one of Britain's best-known industrial photographers, has captured the action and mood of six major British industries: steel, textiles, paper, engineering, distilling and electronics. It was opened by Lord Thomson of Fleet.

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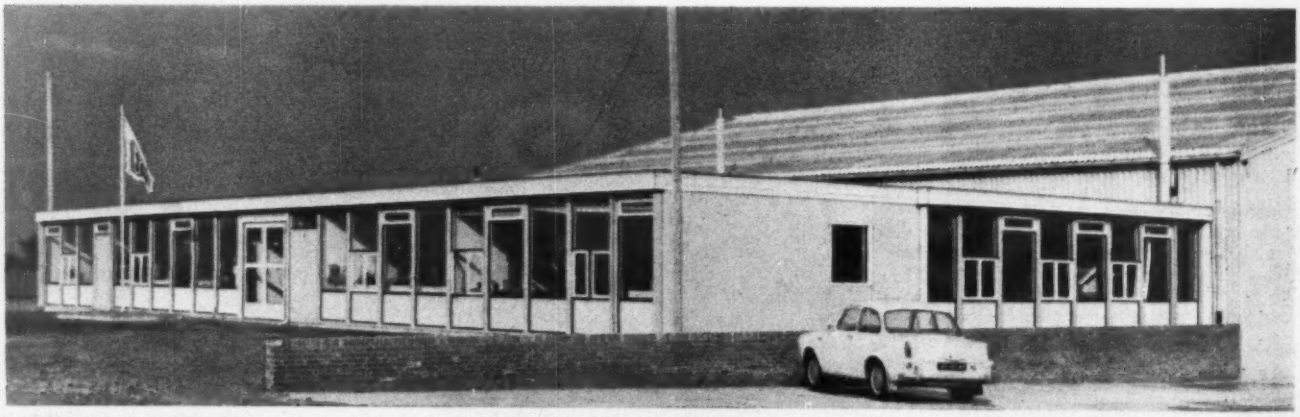
JCB® ESTABLISHED IN HOLLAND

Dutch authorities welcome leading British exporter—allocate site of 1·5 million sq. ft.

To strengthen its position in European markets, J.C. Bamford (Exports) S.A. has completed the first stage of its building programme at Ulestraten near Maastricht, Holland. The new buildings house an office block and repair workshops and future building will extend over the whole site and be used for the assembly of JCB earthmoving equipment. Throughout the negotiations the JCB organisation has received complete co-operation from the Dutch authorities who have welcomed the JCB establishment in their country.

1 The new offices and repair workshops at Ulestraten.
2 The JCB Buildings at Ulestraten.The area within the dotted line is earmarked for future JCB building.
3 Mr. J. C. Bamford being welcomed in Bamfordweg by the Burgemeester of Ulestraten., Bamfordweg—renamed after Mr. Bamford—was formerly Americaweg.



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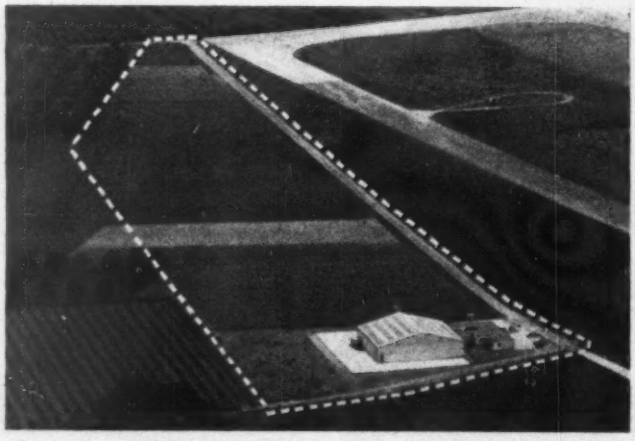

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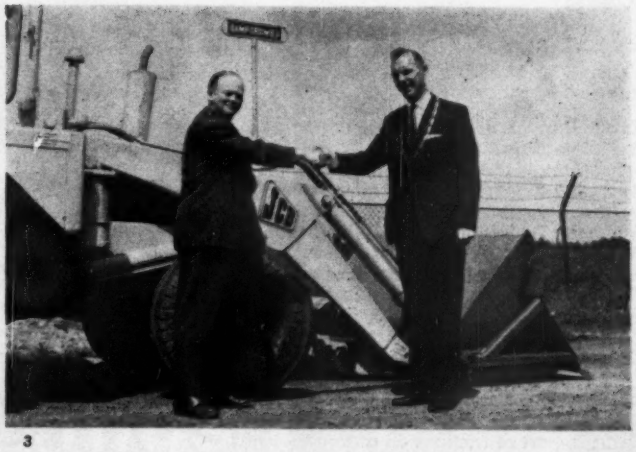

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Britain spends a week in Dusseldorf

The British Week in Dusseldorf (see Board of Trade Journal, March 13, 1964) is the biggest and most ambitious event of its kind ever attempted. The place was chosen by the Board, after consultations with the Foreign Office and the Export Council for Europe, having regard to such factors as its commercial significance, its appeal to exporting firms, and the welcome extended by the City authorities and the Land government.

DUSSELDORF'S 'BRITISH WEEK', opened officially by Mr. Edward Heath, Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development on May 23 (until May 31) promised to set a new standard for manifestations of this kind.

It should be interesting indeed to see the results of this particular event in Dusseldorf since it inaugurated a series of *new style* British Weeks (organized jointly by the Board of Trade and the Export Council for Europe). Object: to further expand the sale of British consumer goods on the Continent.

Opening the 'Week', Mr. Edward Heath said: 'In coming here for this British Week we are accepting a challenge. We are demonstrating the importance which we attach to an increase in our trade with the Federal Republic. This trade is already most important. Indeed the trade between our two countries might serve as a copybook example of the way in which international trade is developing.'

Continuing, the Secretary of State said the Federal Republic was our third largest market in the world, and the largest in Europe. In the opposite direction, the Federal Republic was now Britain's third most important supplier. Indeed the trade between us was surprisingly closely balanced. In 1963 the Federal Republic sent us £198 million – we sent her £213 million. What was also striking was that we sold each other very much the same sort of goods. In 1962 we exported some £74 million of machinery, plant and vehicles to Western Germany and they exported rather more to us. We sold each other chemicals, plastics, textiles, instruments. This was evidence of the high degree of specialization in advanced products, which had developed – to the great advantage of all of us – since the physical restrictions on European trade were removed.

700,000 consumers

'This specialization is the accompaniment – indeed it is the condition – of the movement of our economies towards large-scale production, automation, and highly developed products,' he said. 'Though our trade is already so large, I believe there is plenty of room for further increase. Some of the goods we sell each other – chemicals, plastics, electrical machinery, vehicles – are the growing points of industrial economies. This Week is especially designed to promote our sales of consumer goods. There is undoubtedly real scope for this also. In Dusseldorf itself there are 700,000 consumers. Within an hour's drive there are ten times as many. This is a flourishing economy, a rich market.'

The Secretary of State said that because of its wealth, the Federal Republic was not only an attractive market it was also a testing one. To those British exporters who were taking part he would say this: 'To succeed here your goods must certainly be competitive in price, reliable in quality, advanced in design. If you can achieve this you will find an extremely rewarding market. For some of the 600 firms or so who are taking part it is their first venture here. I should like to give them a special welcome and to ask them for a special effort. I do not ignore the difficulties. This is not only a highly competitive market, it is a market in which we must stand at something of a disadvantage as tariffs inside the EEC are eliminated and the Federal Republic moves towards the Common External Tariff. This is an inescapable consequence of the present division of Western Europe into two separate trading groups.'

Referring to the tariff cuts within EEC which the German authorities recently announced, the Secretary of State said that it was appreciated the effort which the German authorities had made to mitigate their effect by reducing their external tariff on industrial goods wherever they could. But this did underline the growing discrimination which must result from the division in Europe and from the failure of our negotiations to join the EEC.

Mr. Edward Heath (centre) and Sir William McFadzean, chairman of the Export Council for Europe, (seen immediately behind the Secretary of State) at the Jaguar stand in the British Auto Show.

Concluding, the Secretary of State said: 'Like you we are working for the success of the Kennedy Round as a means of reducing the barriers between the two groups in Europe. Britain is part of Europe and her policies are those of a good European. British businessmen are a part of Europe too. We are doing our best to encourage British firms to increase their trade with EEC. When the negotiations were broken off they had already made great efforts. I said then that I hoped that, instead of being discouraged, they would redouble their efforts. They have undoubtedly done this, and with even more success than I could have hoped for. Twenty per cent of our exports now go to EEC. This has meant a great effort. This Week is part of it and will, I hope, help to raise the figure beyond the 20 per cent mark.'

Sir William McFadzean, Chairman, Export Council for Europe, said: 'Right from the outset this British Week has been a joint operation. It has indeed developed into a splendid partnership between the Civil authorities in Dusseldorf and Duisburg: the Chambers of Commerce: your stores and industrialists: our Embassy and most emphatically our Consulate-General here, and in Britain with the Board of Trade: Export Council for Europe and so many of our businessmen.

'As a result of these and other activities paralleled by the British Week Office in Düsseldorf, some 800 shops and stores here are not only displaying but also stocking British goods, about 100 handling British products or new British lines for the first time. At least one large German store placed an order for over one million DM. worth of goods – an example of splendid judgment which we hope will be emulated by many others.

Co-operation has been the keynote

'Yes – co-operation, a working together first and last, has been the keynote throughout the many months of preparation and I gladly take this opportunity on behalf of the British Export Council for Europe of expressing our warmest thanks to so many who

Big Ben in replica was erected outside the Karstadt, in Dusseldorf's 'Oxford Street', and at times during the day one of the British military bands played to crowds at the foot of the 'tower'.

have helped so much. The challenge now is to ensure that after all these months of preparation the British Week is successfully implemented.

'Naturally we in the Export Council for Europe and I know our good friends in the Board of Trade, hope the Week will result in the substantial sales of many British goods. Indeed we hope that our German friends will like our goods so much that they will go on buying them in ever increasing quantities to the benefit of our exporters and your importers and the joy and pleasure of the people of North Rhine, Westphalia.

'But we hope this British Week, blending as it does the cultural and the commercial, will accomplish much more than an increase in trade, and that through the cultural events and the many personal contacts which will be made between German and the numerous British visitors, there will be a still further development of friendship and understanding between our two peoples.'

A busy weekend for Dusseldorf

Dusseldorfers had already had a taste of things to come in the few days preceding the Week for on May 19 members of the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths from London, having given the West German press an afternoon preview of their display, attended a reception given by the City's Oberburgermeister at the Rathaus at which selected pieces of the goldsmith's craft were again on display.

On the Friday immediately before the Saturday opening day, Dusseldorf Polo Club played the British Army team on the polo ground at the Grafenberg race track in the afternoon. This was followed by a reception at the Rheinterrasse given by H.M. Ambassador Sir Frank Roberts and Lady Roberts and by the Chairman of the Export Council for Europe, Sir William McFadzean and Lady McFadzean.

Once the Week was declared open on Saturday morning the industrious Germans ignored all thoughts of a quiet weekend. They made straight for the Europa Halle to see the displays of the Council of Industrial Design, The Ideal Home, the Motor Show, the carpets, textiles, porcelain and other consumer goods which included the Carr Linford exhibition of water colours. In the afternoon separate groups made the round of Dusseldorf department stores and shops, not least to view the striking window decorations. The evening was occupied by a gala performance of the Royal Ballet at the Opera House.

Sunday was far from being a day of rest. After church services in the morning, an Air Show was opened at Lohausen airport and at noon an exhibition of modern British paintings at the Kunsthalle. Among the many other aspects of British life which were programmed to fill each day, if not from dawn, certainly till well after dusk, was Ian Fleming speaking at a Foyles Literary Luncheon and an exhibition of Punch cartoons.

One could hardly walk more than a hundred yards in the centre of the city without coming upon Britain in one way or another. British police were on duty at various points. Whether or not they impressed the Germans we shall never know, but they probably made a cheering sight for the drivers of the two Routemaster London buses and the dignified taxis which were also to be seen. Up to this week Dusseldorfers had always thought of buses as strictly single-deckers.

After the thrill of riding on the top deck there was more excitement in seeing the hovercraft which was demonstrated daily on the Rhine between the Oberkasseler Bridge and the Theodor Heuss Bridge. And when the citizens thought to call it a day and go home, they found that both radio and television were specialising in Anglo-German exchange programmes. In case they missed this, most of the leading daily newspapers and several magazines produced special supplements through the Week, and some Dusseldorf cinemas throughout the Week showed British films either in the original version or synchronized.

Aware of the Germans' reputation as great trenchermen, fine quality British foods were prominent among the displays in the shops and stores. Baxter's of Fochabers, Scotland, were showing, among other delicacies, their royal game soup, pheasant and partridge with cranberry sauce, strawberries and raspberries in brandy, and, of course, their vintage marmalade, matured in whisky casks and now known in Germany as 'The Marmalade for Men'. Twenty brands of Scotch whisky were shown.

Brightening German homes

German family life could further be brightened by the purchase of a British carpet. The go-ahead British Carpets Export Promotion Council had ten manufacturers showing together over 500 carpets and samples. Our carpets with flowered patterns have become 'the thing' with the Germans, but our lively carpet exporters have made a further move in demonstrating wall-to-wall fitted carpets which are only just becoming popular in German homes which, truth to tell, whilst possibly emanating solidity, are not, by British standards, cosy, or for that matter, colourful. If many of these homes do not become brighter after May 23-31, it will be the Germans' own fault, as it was difficult

The Secretary of State (right) at one of the textile exhibits organized by the National Wool Export Corporation. Sir Frank Roberts, the British Ambassador, and Lady Roberts are seen on the extreme left.

to think of a 'room brightener' made in Britain which was not on display somewhere or other.

A light touch on a sparkling May morning was added to the opening ceremony by the band of the Royal Artillery playing 'I'm getting married in the morning'. This typified the general air of gaiety which pervaded this fine city with trams and buses bedecked with the flags of Britain and Federal Germany. Small children in the streets carried Union Jacks too and by far one of the most attractive displays was that of the Crown jewels which wherever they were set drew crowds and murmurs of admiration.

A tour of the larger departmental stores and smaller retail shops during Saturday morning showed British goods on every hand and what is more important, people buying them. Evidence of the support that has been built up over the preceding weeks for this Anglo-German event was that the Military Tattoo at the Rhine Stadium was attended by over 20,000 people and the British army bands were cheered to the echo.

On the more practical side of things, trade successes were being

Packaging the Queen's Vase, which was loaned to the organizers of the 'British Week' in the Quickfit & Quartz works at Stone, Staffs. Mr. S. Wolstenholme, foreman of the Warehouse and Packing Departments, is laying a protective blanket of foam rubber around the figures at the base of the vase, itself to be wrapped in foam rubber prior to packing in the case in background. The case is suspended on springs which are also attached to the metal framework. The whole was then packed inside a large outer case. This is the method used for packing large industrial heat exchangers and other fragile items of chemical glassware.

reported even before the Week commenced. On Friday evening, Mr. Frank Murphy, Vono Bedding Company's resident representative in Düsseldorf, told our correspondent that several of the big stores where Vono goods are on display had asked urgently for more as they were selling so quickly. Vono has displays in 20 shops a representative cross section of trade outlets here.

Space devoted to Black and Decker tools in the local 'Selfridges', the Karstadt store, had been increased during the past three weeks. Ercol furniture occupied a range of the five vast windows fronting on the street and adjacent windows showed Prestige cutlery and Heinz foods. Other big stores had similar highly promotive representations.

Displays in support

Other displays in support at Dusseldorf's Europa Halle included an all-British prefabricated house – with its room furniture as prizes in a big German raffle – every item of whose contents may be bought in Dusseldorf during and after the British Week.

Why are British businessmen in **DÜSSELDORF** this week?

Why are the German authorities worried by a trade surplus? What are the prospects for U.K. exports to the Federal Republic?

These questions are answered by our Intelligence Department in a recent report on the Federal Republic of Germany. Other aspects of the economy are dealt with in this report which raises questions of vital interest to all businessmen contemplating selling to Germany. Copies of the report may be obtained from any of our branches. Alternatively, please get in touch with any of our specialised Foreign Branches:

London: Chief Foreign Branch, 168 Fenchurch Street, EC3
West End Foreign Branch, 1 Pall Mall East, SW1
Birmingham: 61 Colmore Row
Bradford: 25 Kirkgate
Cardiff: St. David's House, 10 Wood Street
Liverpool: 38 Old Hall Street
Manchester: 94 Portland Street
Nottingham: 15 Victoria Street
Southampton: Grosvenor House, 18/20 Cumberland Place

BARCLAYS BANK

Money is our business—throughout the world

Mr. Edward Heath flew from Gatwick in one of Britain's newest aircraft, the Beagle B.206 seven-seat executive transport, which, in its military version, has been ordered in quantity by the Royal Air Force.

He was accompanied by Mr. Alex Abel Smith, chairman of the Pressed Steel Group of which the Beagle Aircraft Company is a subsidiary. Mr. Abel Smith is a member of the Export Council for Europe.

The real background to this entirely new European export drive is hard selling. British exports to West Germany are still only 5 per cent of West German imports even though they are nearly four times what they were 10 years ago, and West Germany is Britain's largest customer in Europe and our largest in the world after the United States and Australia.

European trade conference

DELEGATES from sixteen European countries attended the sixth conference of European organizations for trade promotion held in Lausanne from May 14-17.

Under the chairmanship of Dr. Albert Masnata, directeur de l'office suisse d'expansion commerciale, Lausanne, the delegates discussed the work of their organizations and exchanged views on various aspects of export trade promotion procedures.

The United Kingdom was represented by officials of the Board of Trade.

Australian-British trade promotion meeting

THE AIMS of the recently formed Australian-British Action Councils, and of the British Action Council of which he is chairman, were the subject of a talk by Lord Baillieu at a press conference held at the London Chamber of Commerce, Cannon Street, E.C.4, on May 20 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of February 14, page 331). In the course of his talk, he announced a special one day conference the British Action Council is arranging for June 4 at Birmingham, at which Mr. Edward du Cann, Minister of State, Board of Trade, will be speaking.

Lord Baillieu said that Britain and Australia provided vitally important markets for one another's exports but the percentage of trade one with the other had fallen steadily since the war. This he said was partly due to the interplay of economic factors and, in the case of Australia particularly, the need to diversify imports and exports.

There was a clear case for trying to increase understanding of present day policies towards trade and of the realities of the changing economic situation in the two countries. It was his firm conviction that steps must be taken by businessmen and industrialists themselves to come to grips with the problem of promoting understanding that led to the decision to form the Australian-British Action Councils.

The British Action Council was now in being. An Australian Action Council was in process of formation. Besides the promotion of reciprocal trade, the aims of the Action Councils were to encourage general understanding between both countries.

Regional Controller for London and S. Eastern Region

MR. B. W. T. KAY, Controller for the Board of Trade, London and South Eastern Region, will shortly be retiring from the public service. He will be replaced by Mr. J. W. Stoodley, formerly British Trade Commissioner in Melbourne. This change will take effect on June 1.

St. Martin Preserving Co., Ltd.

THE BOARD OF TRADE, pursuant to the provisions of Section 165(a)(i) of the Companies Act, 1948, have appointed Mr. John Dennis Russell, of 121 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4, to investigate the affairs of St. Martin Preserving Co. Ltd.

The development of day release

A COMMITTEE under the chairmanship of Mr. C. Henniker Heaton was appointed in November 1962 to consider what steps should be taken to bring about the maximum practicable increase in the grant of release from employment to enable young persons under the age of 18 to attend technical and other courses of further education. Their report was published on May 26 by the Department of Education and Science. The Committee was, by its terms of reference, precluded from recommending that day release should be granted as a right to all young persons. After consultation with representatives of national industrial organizations, local education authorities and technical colleges in 1962, it was decided that the right to day release could not be granted, but agreement was reached that a substantial increase should be brought about in the numbers released, and the Henniker Heaton Committee was appointed to consider how this could be achieved.

The size of the problem

Before the war only 40,000 young people under 18 were granted day release, but by 1962/63 209,000 boys under 18 (30.3 per cent of the number insured) and 52,000 girls (7.4 per cent of the number insured) were granted day release. On the other hand no fewer than 555,000 boys and 694,000 girls were receiving no daytime education. In certain highly organized sectors of the economy, notably the distributive trades, insurance, banking and finance, there is a particularly low percentage of boys and girls released. All employers, in these sectors no less than in industry, are urged to give careful thought to the needs of their young employees for continued education.

The Committee emphasizes that all young people up to the age of 18 should be enabled to continue their education on at least a part-time day basis. It urges, as an interim measure, that before 1970 (when the school-leaving age should be raised to 16) progress should be reviewed with the particular intention of introducing at least a right to day release. It says: 'The education of all young people in employment must keep in step so that the necessary support is given to the expanding provision for those who will qualify for technological and managerial posts.'

It recommends that a national target of 250,000 additional boys and girls obtaining release from employment for further education should be set for 1970. This would need 1,000 additional full-time teachers a year.

The Committee's recommendations are so framed that they should be complementary to and consistent with industrial training development under the 1964 Act, but not dependent upon them. The claims of many young people in jobs offering little scope for vocational education should not be overlooked. The full co-operation of employers, trade unions and l.e.a.'s, with the active support of the Government, will be necessary. 'The spearhead of voluntary development,' the Report states, 'must be at the local level,' and at national and regional levels the National Advisory Council on Education for Industry and Commerce and its Regional Councils should play a valuable part. Each local education authority should, with full co-operation from industry, set a local target and mount a sustained public relations campaign designed to achieve the required expansion. Whatever arrangements are adopted to achieve the co-operation of employers and trade unions the 'point of sale' is the college in which the day release courses are held.

The priorities

Efforts should be concentrated in the first place, states the Report, upon young people who are being trained in occupations requiring knowledge and skills with which courses of further education are associated. Release for this category is in general readily accepted as worthwhile both by employers and employees, has a direct effect on increasing productivity, and presents fewer teacher supply problems, since recruits can be drawn from industry and commerce to teach vocational subjects. A group deserving special attention are young employees who, 151,000 of them, though unable to obtain day release, have demonstrated their keenness by voluntarily attending evening classes or by taking correspondence courses.

The Committee does not attempt to draw any hard and fast

line between release for vocational and non-vocational training. Valuable work has already been done in courses for young people who receive little education or training through their employment and the Committee hopes to see further development of such courses.

The Committee asks that day release should not be terminated solely because a student attains a certain age. It should be supported by a reasonable amount of study in the students' own time. The Committee points out that the disparity between the numbers of boys and girls released, and finds unacceptable the view that this is justified because girls are unlikely to make a career in industry and commerce.

In its summing up the Committee says that the effectiveness of its recommendations will depend upon more than mere support in principle, and it appeals for the interest and active assistance of every individual who is in a position to further this work whether in a personal, official or industrial capacity. 'The task,' the Report urges, 'is of immediate national importance.' Copies of the report of the Committee on the Development of Day Release are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office. Price 3s.

New £1 million meat plant for Northern Ireland

MR. MAURICE A. STRIDE, chairman of Emdal Meat Packers Ltd., announced in Belfast on May 20 the Anglo-Danish company's decision to establish a meat processing factory and abbatoir in Newry, County Down. Partners in the enterprise are Dalgety and New Zealand Loan Ltd., holding 60 per cent of the shares, and Emborg of Aalborg, Denmark (Erik Emborg Production and Export A/S), who hold the other 40 per cent. A total investment of more than £1,000,000 is envisaged.

The abbatoir and factory, both built by the Northern Ireland Ministry of Commerce, have a total area of 100,000 square feet, and will be able to handle between 30,000 and 50,000 head of cattle a year when fully developed. About 300 people will be employed and a nucleus of Danish experts and technicians brought from the Emborg company will train the Newry operatives. Production is to begin this autumn.

Emdal is an important addition to Northern Ireland's growing food processing industry. Ulster produces more than one-eighth of Britain's food. Over 80,000 tons of pork products, valued at £22,000,000, are exported yearly, while important markets have been secured for Ulster eggs, canned fruit, prawns, salmon and eels.

New S. Wales factory will employ 150

DUE TO LIMITATIONS of their existing production capacity, Dowty Seals Ltd., of Ashchurch, Glos, are to acquire an overspill factory at Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire. This factory will be used solely for production purposes. Initially Dowty Seals will occupy temporary premises, but in the autumn will move to a new 18,750 sq. ft. factory specially built by the Board of Trade to encourage industry into an area of high unemployment.

A labour force of approximately 70 people will be employed, but the new factory will allow expansion which, in a short time, will increase the labour force to 150. The site chosen will be capable of further long-term expansion when premises and employment can be tripled as business increases.

Czechoslovakian claims by British nationals

UNDER the Foreign Compensation (Czechoslovakia) (Registration) (Amendment) Order, 1964, S.I. 1964 No. 698, which came into operation on May 21, 1964, all claims by British nationals relating to debts, Government and Municipal bonds issued in Czechoslovakia, bank balances, nationalization or expropriation of British property, or interest in property, in Czechoslovakia, must be received by the Foreign Compensation Commission, 1 Princes Gate, London, S.W.1, before and not later than November 30, 1964.

Fifty per cent more foreign visitors in March

NEARLY 111,000 foreign visitors arrived in Britain in March, reports the British Travel and Holidays Association. A spokesman for the BTHA said this figure represented an increase of nearly 50 per cent on the same month last year and brought the total number of foreign visitors to Britain in the first three months of 1964 to 228,650 – a rise of 33 per cent on the period.

Visitors from Europe in March numbered 80,760. This was an increase of 68 per cent on the month and brought the total number of European arrivals in the January-to-March period to 158,000 – an increase of 41 per cent. European countries recording the highest percentage increases in March were France (107), Belgium (84), Germany (68), Holland (58), and Italy (46).

The numbers of United States visitors to Britain in March increased by 11 per cent to 21,760, bringing total United States traffic in the first three months of the year to 50,320 – an increase of 16 per cent.

The spokesman said details of the numbers of arrivals from Commonwealth countries during the first three months of the year were not yet available but it was estimated that this traffic was also considerably higher than in 1963.

Customs forms for UK motorists travelling abroad

THE CUSTOMS Form XS29C used by British motorists taking their cars abroad for a temporary visit is no longer obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office. This form is now a free issue supplied by H.M. Customs and Excise.

Motorists who wish to make their own travel arrangements, and who will not be getting the form from a motoring organization or travel agency, may now obtain it on request from Customs and Excise offices. Stocks of the form are held at all ports and many inland towns.

New copyright orders

TWO NEW Orders in Council dealing with copyright have been made and came into operation on May 21, 1964.

1. The Copyright (Mauritius) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964 No. 689) which provides for the extension of the Copyright Act 1956 to Mauritius.
2. The Copyright (International Conventions) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964 No. 690).

The United Kingdom has obligations to protect foreign copyright works and other subject matter, e.g. sound recordings, films and broadcasts, under the following international Conventions which give reciprocal rights and obligations:

1. The Berne Copyright Convention of 1886, last revised at Brussels in 1948, which now has 53 members.
2. The Universal Copyright Convention signed at Geneva in 1952, with 47 members, some but not all of which are members of the Berne Convention.
3. The Council of Europe Agreement of 1960 for the protection of television broadcasts.
4. The Rome Convention of 1961 for the protection of performers, makers of sound recordings and broadcasting organizations which came into force on May 18, 1964.

The membership of these Conventions changes from time to time, as new countries join. At present, therefore, the United Kingdom's obligations are met by a series of different Orders. The new Order consolidates and replaces 14 of these and provides a complete and up-to-date picture of the copyright protection given here to foreign works and other subject matter.

The 1956 Copyright Act has been extended so as to form part of the law of 9 British Colonies and the Isle of Man, and the new Order contains a list of these with references to the Orders which extended the Act to them.

Copies of both Orders may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office. Price 8d., by post 10½d., and 1s., by post 1s. 2½d., respectively.

Trade Mission to Portugal

A MISSION from the London Chamber of Commerce led by Mr. L. H. Short, chairman of The English Electric Export and Trading Co. Ltd., is leaving for Portugal on May 31. It will spend about a week in Portugal. The mission, which includes importers as well as exporters, will examine the possibilities of increasing trade in both directions.

Imports of skim milk powder

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that, because of an expected shortage of skim milk powder during the summer and early autumn, they are prepared to consider applications for licences to import up to approximately 15,000 tons of skim milk powder from North America over the next five months.

Applications will be considered only from regular importers or users of skim milk powder who are able to show that they have placed firm orders (subject only to the issue of an import licence) with North American exporters for delivery before October 31, 1964. All applications should be accompanied by evidence of such orders and by details of the applicant's status as a regular importer or user of skim milk powder. Applications should be made to the Board of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, not later than June 1, 1964.

Notes:

Skim milk powder is a by-product of the manufacture of butter and cream. It is used by manufacturers of bread, biscuits, sausages, ice cream, chocolate and confectionery and in catering. It is also used in the production of animal feeding stuffs. Milk powder may be imported under the Open General Import Licence from the Scheduled Territories. Licences are required for imports from other areas. The main source of imports is New Zealand. Home production of skim powder over the year normally constitutes rather more than half our total supplies (some 57 per cent in 1963 and 72 per cent in 1962). Because of the fall in butter production in the first quarter of this year, home production of skim powder was substantially less than in the same period in 1963.

Change of telephone number of Official Receiver—Hull

WITH effect from May 30, 1964, the telephone number of the Official Receiver in Bankruptcy, Hull, will be changed to: Hull 23720 and 23729.

Improving America's turkeys

Part of two special consignments of pedigree hatching eggs representing grandparent key lines which were flown recently by TWA from British United Turkeys Ltd., Hoppers Farm, Great Kingshill, Near High Wycombe, to the United States to improve American turkeys. It is believed these shipments are the first since Jesse Throssel first introduced the modern broad breasted turkey to the United States at the Portland International Livestock Show in about 1930.

20 million irons made

A quality control inspector checks the steam setting performance of a steam iron at Morphy-Richards (Cray) Ltd. The firm produced its 20 *millionth iron at the St. Mary Cray, Kent, factory in May. It has been estimated that over five million irons have been exported by the firm since the war to over* 100 *countries. Nearly* 100 *different specifications of iron are produced to cater for different voltage requirements, foreign standards and languages.*

Marking of imported bearings

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that an Order in Council under section 2 of the Merchandise Marks Act 1926, was made on May 12, 1964, varying the manner in which an indication of origin is to be applied to certain imported bearings.

This Order (The Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 4 Order 1928 Amendment Order 1964) amends the principal Order, the Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 4 Order 1928, by requiring that, in the case of imported bearings of the following descriptions, the indication of origin shall be printed or stamped on the wrapper or container in which the bearings are imported, sold or exposed for sale, as the case may be:

(a) Ball or roller bearings with an outside diameter of over 12·7 mm. and not over 25·4 mm.;
(b) Ball bearings with a single split through the outer race at right angles to the path of the balls.

The Order came into force on May 12, 1964.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1964 No. 691) are obtainable at H.M. Stationery Office. Price 3d., by post 5½d.

Note:

The reports of the Merchandise Marks Standing Committee recommending this action were published as White Papers in August 1963 (Cmnd. 2136) and December 1963 (Cmnd. 2234).

Application for drawback of duty on imported acetone cyanohydrin

THE BOARD OF TRADE give notice that they are considering an application for the allowance of drawback of duty on imported acetone cyanohydrin, containing not more than 0.10 per cent by weight of free hydrogen cyanide when used in manufacturing the following goods for export:

(a) Lubricating oil viscosity modifiers consisting of polymerized aliphatic methacrylates dissolved in lubricating oil.
(b) Butyl methacrylate, hexyl methacrylate, lauryl methacrylate and stearyl methacrylate classified under Tariff heading 29.14.

Any interested party wishing to support or oppose this application should do so in writing to the Board of Trade, Tariff Division, 1, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, not later than June 17, 1964.

New Books

World Communications: Press, Radio, Television, Film. 4th edition. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (380 pages. 47s., by post 48s. 4d., from H.M. Stationery Office and Government bookshops). The new edition of this authoritative reference work on mass communications opens with a survey of the principal media, on a global and on a continental basis. Mention is made of the effects of recent technological advances such as space satellites and the development of cheap transistor receivers; and of advances in printing such as the use of radio-facsimile and teletypesetting. The largest section of the book gives details of the facilities for mass communication available in some 220 countries, varying in size from Norfolk Island (population 1,000) to the USSR (population 218,000,000). Statistics of population and illiteracy are given for each country, and they are followed by data on the number and circulation of daily newspapers; production and consumption of newsprint; number of television and radio transmitters and receivers; number and total seating capacity of cinemas. To enable comparisons to be drawn, these statistics are also shown in relation to percentages of the population. The sections for each country conclude with a review of developments in each medium in that particular country. There is a bibliography, but no index.

The Stabilization of World Trade in Coarse Grains. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (138 pages. 10s., by post 10s. 10d., from H.M. Stationery Office and Government bookshops). One of the *FAO Commodity Policy Studies*, this is subtitled 'a consideration of the underlying economic issues', and it gives a considerable amount of information on world production and consumption of coarse grains. It contains summaries of the marketing methods of the leading exporting and importing countries, and a more extended commentary on trends in international trade. The last third of the text puts forward possible international solutions to the problem of stabilization, and explains the workings of such international actions as export regulation, buffer stocks and multilateral contract agreements. The book ends with 50 pages of statistical tables and charts on world trade in particular grains, and with a 24-page paper entitled 'Utilization of Animal Feeding-stuffs in the United Kingdom'.

Planning and Statistics in Socialist Countries (256 pages. Asia Publishing House, London. 63s.). The Indian Statistical Institute has collected in this volume nineteen papers by Soviet and other Eastern European statisticians and economic experts on various subjects connected with the methodology and applications of statistics in economic policy and planning within their countries. These papers are of interest not only for their 'technical' information about some of the East European services of economic statistics that are available, but also in some cases for their accounts of the experience of each country in controlling and administering its economic system. The papers, which include titles such as 'Balance of the National Economy of the USSR', 'Statistics of National Income in the USSR', 'Economic Planning in Poland', 'Planning in Yugoslavia' and 'Development of the National Economy in the German Democratic Republic', were originally given by their authors to the Indian Statistical Institute between 1954 and 1959. There is no index.

Children's Toys: the Trade Assessed, by Betty Jerman (32 pages. 3s. 6d. from Research Institute for Consumer Affairs, 27 John Adam Street, London, W.C.2). As the fifth title in its series of *Essays and Enquiries*, the Research Institute for Consumer Affairs has published this report on toys for children aged between two and six years. It is based on information supplied by 184 parents, and by toy manufacturers, designers, retailers, and child psychologists. After examining how parents choose toys, and the sources of their ideas, the author considers the reasons for the success or failure of various kinds of toys in satisfying children. The third section deals with the attitudes of manufacturers to the design and suitability of toys, and includes some comments on toy retailers. An assessment of the quality and design of present-day toys follows; and finally the author suggests the establishment of a Toy Council, which would conduct research, foster higher standards of design, stimulate the manufacture of safer and better constructed toys, and encourage discrimination in the public's choice of toys.

International Monetary Problems 1957-1963. Selected speeches of Per Jacobsson. (368 pages. International Monetary Fund, Washington D.C. $2.50). The texts of some of the papers given by the late Per Jacobsson while he was Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund from December 1956 until May 1963. They include all but one of the reports presented at the spring meetings of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, the addresses in which he introduced the Report of the Executive Directors of the International Monetary Fund at the Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors, and other papers representative of his views on different phases of recent economic history and on a variety of current topics. Among the subjects with which he deals are Europe's post-war monetary experience, the international liquidity problem, the economic position of Europe, the role of the International Monetary Fund in connection with economic development, the economic function of interest rates in a free economy, monetary relations between Europe and the United States, gold and balance of payments problems, the monetary background of international finance, liquidity and foreign trade, and the role of money in a dynamic economy. A full bibliography of Per Jacobsson's speeches, books and articles is given in an appendix.

Foreign Investment Encouragement Law. Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey, Ankara (26 pages. Free from the Commercial Counsellor, Turkish Embassy, 43 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1.). This pamphlet provides an English translation of the Turkish law controlling foreign investment, and also of the general and supplementary questionnaires required to be completed by all foreign investors. It is the first of a new series of *Investment Promotion Publications* which the Union expects to continue with further texts on investment, taxes, labour legislation and individual industries in Turkey.

Financial Statistics May 1964. (H.M. Stationery Office, 8s. 6d., by post 9s. 1d.). The latest issue of this monthly periodical, compiled at the Central Statistical Office, contains a new table on the capital transactions of financial institutions other than banks. The new table embraces insurance companies, trustee savings banks, superannuation funds, building societies, hire purchase finance companies, investment trusts, unit trusts and special finance agencies. Information on all these institutions (mostly derived from Board of Trade sources) has been given in the past, but this is the first time it has been summarized in a flow-of-funds table.

Other Publications

ANNUAL TRADE REPORT OF KENYA, TANGANYIKA AND UGANDA 1963. East African Common Services Organization. 319 pages. 40s. from the East African Customs and Excise, Custom House, P.O. Box 9061, Mombasa, Kenya.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY: WORLD PRODUCTION, EXPORTS AND IMPORTS 1957-1962. Overseas Geological Surveys, Mineral Resources Division. 416 pages. H.M. Stationery Office. 27s. 6d. (by post 29s. 6d.).

WHAT'S AVAILABLE IN THE TECHNICAL LIBRARY, by F. R. Taylor. 29 pages. Manchester Public Libraries, Central Library, Manchester 2. 2s. 6d. ('A guide to some of the resources in addition to books').

THE SIERRA LEONEAN

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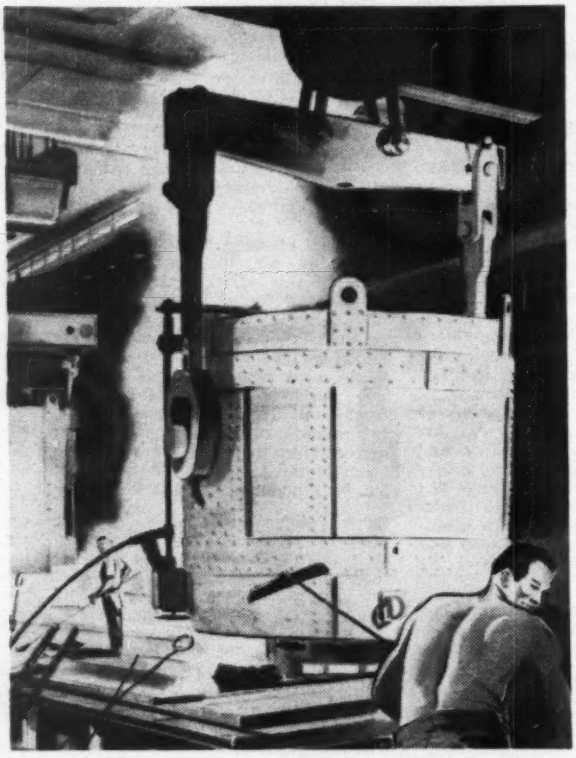

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Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by June 12, 1964.

Tariff Heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.13	6α-Fluoro-17α : 21-dihydroxy-16α-methylpregn-4-ene-3 : 20-dione.	6 alpha-Fluoro-16 alpha-methyl-delta⁴-pregnene-17 alpha, 21-diol-3, 20-dione.	December 31, 1964	6487
29.22	*N*-1 : 3-Dimethylbutyl-*N*′-phenyl-*p*-phenylenediamine	N-Phenyl N′-1, 3-dimethyl-paraphenylene diamine	December 31, 1964	6482
29.31	Di-*n*-octadecyl ββ′-thiodipropionate.	Distearylthiodiproprionate	December 31, 1964	6409
29.35	2-Cyanophenothiazine .	As in previous column .	December 31, 1964	6485
38.11	Preparations, liquid, containing not less than 65% by weight of *S*-*n*-propyl *n*-butylethylthiocarbamate.	Formulation Tilliam 6E .	December 31, 1964	6412
38.11	Preparations, liquid, containing not less than 65% by weight of *S*-ethyl di-*n*-propylthiocarbamate.	Formulation Eptam 6E .	December 31, 1964	6413
38.11	Preparations, liquid, containing not less than 35% by weight of *p*-chlorophenylthio-methyl *OO*-diethyl phosphorodithioate.	Formulation Garrathion 3·5E.	December 31, 1964	6414
38.11	Preparations, solid, containing not less than 45% by weight of *OO*-dimethyl phthalimidomethyl phosphorodithioate.	Formulation Imidan 50 W.	December 31, 1964	6415

Recently handed over to the State Port Officer, Mysore State, by its builders, AFCO Ltd., Bombay, the tug 'Kali' is one of a fleet of three fitted with a twin turbocharge Perkins marine diesel engine. The tugs have been designed to tow 350-ton barges at speeds of up to four knots.

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1961 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1961	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	series shown in £ million			
Value in base year, £m.	19,957	—	16,034	15,212	15,212	9,095	3,486	922	699	591	1,205				
1959	103	105	106	105	104	95	108	94	114	113	109	+174	+ 73	+15	+49
1960	108	112	114	110	108	98	118	110	125	129	114	+592	+520	+48	+37
1961	112	114	122	115	111	100	129	130	133	137	121	+297	+230	+36	+ 4
1962	112	115	126	122	112	101	127	119	126	140	124	+113	+ 33	+22	+40
1963	116	119	134	128	117	103	129	107	131	144	132	+135	+ 89	+15	+27
1962															
3rd quarter	112	116	127	122	113	101	128	116	130	146	123	+ 57	+ 15	+23	+10
4th quarter	113	115	130	124	114	101	125	111	124	137	124	+ 10	— 9	+ 9	+25
1963															
1st quarter	112	113	129	124	113	101	115	104	124	101	118	— 20	+ 56	—16	— 3
2nd quarter	116	118	131	127	116	102	129	109	129	149	129	+ 42	— 9	+22	— 3
3rd quarter	116	120	136	130	119	105	134	106	130	159	138	— 34	— 33	—19	— 8
4th quarter	122	124	138	131	119	105	139	108	140	166	144	+147	+ 75	+28	+41
1964															
1st quarter		126*				106									
1963											..				
October	..	123	..	..	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	..	124	..	..	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December	..	125	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1964															
January	..	126	..	..	..	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	..	127*	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	..	127*	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR						IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
	Engineering industries: orders on hand†	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers			Unfilled vacancies for adults					
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	at current prices		
	at 1958 prices															
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956 (Derived series from January 1963)		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956	series shown in thousands						1958	1958	series shown in £ million
Value in base year, £m.	..	..	—		—	—	—							3,748	3,176	
1959	101	135	109·6	+0·6	103·4	114·2	117·4	433	+ 31	..	157	+21	..	106	105	+140
1960	117	136	110·7	+1·0	104·5	116·0	122·5	337	— 96	..	212	+55	..	121	112	—258
1961	120	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	— 32	..	213	+ 1	..	117	116	— 10
1962	115	100	119·3	+4·2	103·0	120·6	136·2	419	+114	..	149	—64	..	120	119	+102
1963	135	118*	121·7	+2·0	104·5	122·0	141·3	502	+ 83	..	144	— 5	..	129	128	+121
1962																
3rd quarter	119	92	119·7	+3·8	102·2	120·8	137·3	390	+ 3	—34	156	—16	+ 7	123	121	— 18
4th quarter	115	100	119·6	+2·6	102·5	121·1	138·3	491	+101	+49	120	—36	—32	120	120	+ 40
1963																
1st quarter	117	100	121·4	+3·1	103·6	121·4	139·4	627	+136	+42	113	— 7	— 5	120	123	+ 71
2nd quarter	123	105	122·1	+1·6	104·2	121·8	140·9	504	—123	—58	147	+34	+33	127	127	+ 30
3rd quarter	130	100	121·3	+1·3	104·2	122·1	141·5	428	— 76	—34	157	+10	+ 6	132	131	+ 14
4th quarter	135	118*	122·1	+2·1	106·1	122·6	143·3	450	+ 22	+50	157	Nil	—34	135	132	+ 6
1964																
1st quarter	140*	121*	123·2	+1·5	108·0*	123·9*	145·8	445	— 5	+42	182	+25	— 5	145	134	
1963																
October	132	111*	121·8	+2·3	104·9	122·3	141·8	448	+ 18	+27	160	+ 2	—12	130	129	..
November	133	120*	122·2	+2·2	106·5	122·5	143·1	456	+ 8	+19	157	— 3	—16	135	129	..
December	135	118*	122·4	+1·8	106·8	122·9	145·1	447	— 9	— 1	155	— 2	—11	142	137	..
1964																
January	136*	119*	123·0	+1·9	107·5	123·7	145·4	471	+ 24	+41	166	+11	— 1	146	123	..
February	138*	121*	123·1	+1·2	108·2*	123·9*	145·7	451	— 20	+ 2	178	+12	+ 6	144	139	..
March	140*	121*	123·6	+1·5	108·3*	124·1*	146·2	413	— 38	—19	202	+24	+10	145	141	..
April			124·7	+2·0	108·1*	124·2*	146·7	394	— 19	—20	212	+10	+14	146	127	..
May								357*	— 37*	—23	227*	+15*	+9			

† NOT seasonally adjusted. * Provisional.

One phone call, and a buyer or importer in North America can place an order anywhere in the world. Why should he buy from you?

In the past, Industry has used air freight basically as an insurance policy to overcome production hold-ups or human error in its distribution pattern. Air freight is ideal for this purpose. But what of the long term view? If the businessman only compares cargo rates 'dock to dock' versus 'airport to airport', he will never understand the real value of air freight—as a marketing tool within a distribution system.

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(2) Direct access to selective markets.

(3) The ability to match domestic and foreign competition with a 7 or 14-day replacement pattern.

Air freight is also an incentive to buyers by reducing their capital investment and stock requirements.

Delivery dates are an important sales weapon. In this context the short re-order cycle improves market control, particularly in such goods as fashions or perishables or in any field subject to style or customer requirements. Equally, the short cycle can in several ways aid production planning. This of course, assuming export business forms a definite part of Company Sales Policy and not simply the exporting of surplus production.

WHAT DOES YOUR USE OF AIR FREIGHT OFFER TO YOUR CUSTOMER?

He has the problem of stock and space and in many ways he can be more involved in this than the exporter. The smaller he keeps his stocks, the more attractive your proposition must be to him. The importer benefits too, from the short re-order cycle where he, as you, can take advantage of sudden market demands.

With small and regular shipments by air his job is easier; he avoids the "large consignment" problems of receipt, unpacking, stock recording and feeding into warehouses.

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SPEEDS THE EXPORT DRIVE

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION

United Kingdom trade in April

EXPORTS continue on a rising trend. They were lower in April after the record February and March figures but no particular significance can be attached to month by month changes in this variable series. In the three months February to April exports averaged £359 million a month (seasonally adjusted), 5 per cent more than in the previous three months November to January. The run of monthly figures, however, leaves some uncertainty about the underlying rate of growth and this comparison of three monthly periods may exaggerate it.

The increase in exports in the last few months has been to the sterling area and to EFTA. Exports to the Common Market have been fairly flat since the middle of last year. Exports to the other main areas, including North America, have fallen. A major part of the wide fluctuation in recent months has been in exports of engineering goods. These goods (45 per cent of total exports) include, besides the notoriously erratic ships and aircraft, a substantial amount of machinery, much of which contains items of high value which are delivered as large units and not evenly month by month. Taking the first four months of this year together to allow for these variations exports of engineering products were at about the same rate as in the fourth quarter of 1963. Exports of other manufactured goods continued to increase and exports of non-manufactures had ceased to fall.

Imports have been growing less quickly in recent months than at the turn of the year. In the three months February to April they averaged £453 million a month (seasonally adjusted), 3 per cent more than in the previous three months. The slower growth of imports is probably associated with smaller increases in stock-building after the jump in the closing months of last year. In the last three months there were substantial increases in imports of finished manufactures and industrial materials. Imports of fuels rose a little. Imports of food were reduced.

Trade balance

With the trend of imports rising faster than the trend of exports

United Kingdom trade

A. Seasonally adjusted values — £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.	Trade balance
1962	316	374	13	— 6
1963	340	402	13	— 4
1963 1st quarter	327	375	12	+ 7
2nd quarter	335	395	13	— 2
3rd quarter	346	412	13	— 9
4th quarter	348	422	13	—11
1964 1st quarter	356	453	12	—35*
1963 October	342	404	12	— 2
November	342	422	14	—19
December	362	442	12	—13
1964 January	326	457	11	—73*
February	369	450	12	—15*
March	373	451	13	—17*
April	337	457	13	—55*
Feb.-April	359	453	13	—29*

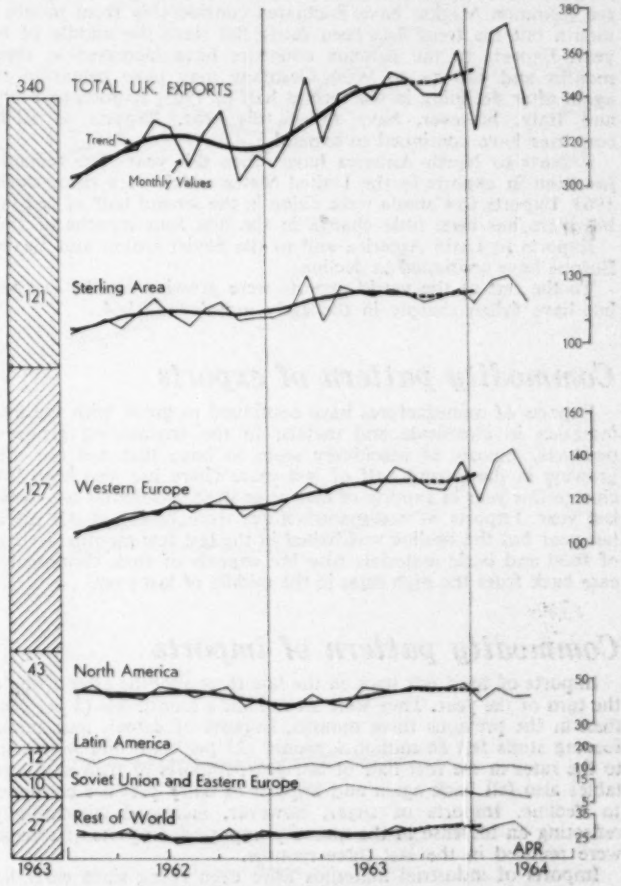
* Estimated.

B. Recorded values — £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1963 1st quarter	332·6	381·3	13·3
2nd quarter	343·6	397·5	13·3
3rd quarter	324·9	400·7	11·6
4th quarter	359·0	427·2	13·2
1964 1st quarter	360·1	460·4	12·8
April	342·5	481·3	14·0

United Kingdom exports: areas

Seasonally adjusted £ million f.o.b. monthly averages or calendar months



	1963				1964	1963-4	1964			
	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	Nov.-Jan.	Feb.-April	Feb.	Mar.	April
Sterling Area	119	120	123	122	125	121	125	128	130	119
Western Europe	121	126	130	129	133	127	136	138	143	128
Economic Community	65	69	71	70	71	66	74	77	78	68
Free Trade Assocn. (inc. Finland)	44	45	47	49	50	50	50	49	53	49
North America	39	41	45	47	44	45	44	46	43	43
Latin America	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	11
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	9	12	10	10	9	9	9	10	9	8
Rest of World	26	26	27	30	30	30	30	30	32	26
Total	327	335	346	348	356	343	359	369	[illegible]	337

the deficit on visible trade (on a balance of payments basis) has been increasing, though it has varied from month to month with the fluctuations in exports. In the last three months the deficit was £29 million a month compared with £35 million a month in the previous three months. For 1963 as a whole it averaged £4 million a month.

Area pattern of exports

The trend of exports to the sterling area continued upwards in the last few months. The main increase has been in exports to Australia which have recovered quite strongly after having fallen back in the second half of last year. There were smaller increases to New Zealand and South Africa. Exports to India have been flat since the middle of last year and to the Irish Republic for the last six months after rising earlier in 1963. To other sterling area markets taken together, exports have fallen a little from the rate reached at the end of last year.

Exports to Western Europe have continued to grow though the rate has been less rapid since the middle of last year. Exports to the Common Market have fluctuated considerably from month to month but the trend has been fairly flat since the middle of last year. Exports to the Benelux countries have increased in recent months and exports to West Germany may have begun to rise again after declining in the second half of 1963. Exports to France and Italy, however, have fallen this year. Exports to EFTA countries have continued to expand.

Exports to North America have fallen this year. The reduction has been in exports to the United States which were rising during 1963. Exports to Canada were rising in the second half of last year but there has been little change in the first four months of 1964.

Exports to Latin America and to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe have continued to decline.

To the rest of the world exports were growing rapidly last year but have fallen sharply in the early months of 1964.

Commodity pattern of exports

Exports of manufactures have continued to grow, with the main increases in chemicals and metals. In the engineering group of products, exports of machinery seem to have flattened out after growing in the second half of last year. There has also been little change this year in exports of cars after their substantial rise during last year. Exports of non-manufactures were falling at the end of last year but the decline was halted in the last few months. Exports of food and basic materials rose but exports of fuels continued to ease back from the high rates in the middle of last year.

Commodity pattern of imports

Imports of food fell back in the last three months after rising at the turn of the year. They were £4 million a month less (3 per cent) than in the previous three months. Imports of cereals and animal feeding stuffs fell £6 million a month (23 per cent) and were back to the rates in the first half of last year. Imports of fruit and vegetables also fell back again and imports of dairy produce continued to decline. Imports of sugar, however, increased substantially, reflecting an increase in the quantity imported. Imports of tobacco were reduced in the last three months.

Imports of industrial materials have been rising since early last year. In February to April they were £8 million a month more (4 per cent) than in the previous three months. The increase was in imports of semi-manufactures which rose £11 million a month. Imports of chemicals continued to grow and there were increases over a wide range of other semi-manufactured goods. Imports of iron and steel, at £12 million a month, were especially large in the last three months, more than double what they had been a year earlier. Imports of basic materials fell by £3 million a month. There was a sizeable reduction in imports of wool, which had been high at the turn of the year, and of oils, fats and oil seeds, but imports of many basic materials continued to grow.

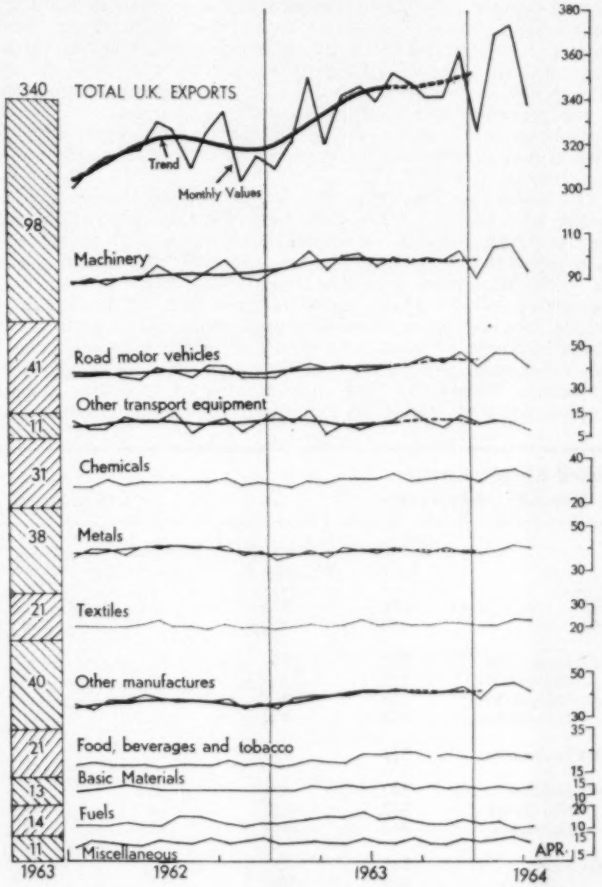
Fuel imports increased again in the last three months. They were £1 million more (1 per cent) than in the previous three months, and reached the peak rate of the second quarter last year.

Imports of finished manufactures also continued to increase. They were £8 million a month more (15 per cent) in February to April than in November to January. There was a substantial increase in imports of machinery which continued the rise begun late last year; in February to April they were £4 million a month more (11 per cent) than in the previous three months. There were increased imports of a wide range of consumer goods, including a sharp rise in imports of cars and motor cycles which, at £4½ million a month, were half as much again as in the second half of 1963. Imports of clothing and footwear, however, fell back after rising strongly during 1963.

(Continued on next page)

United Kingdom exports: commodity classes

Seasonally adjusted £ million f.o.b. monthly averages or calendar months



	1963				1964	1963-4	1964			
	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	Nov.-Jan.	Feb.-April	Feb.	Mar.	April
Food, beverages and tobacco	18	21	24	22	22	22	23	23	23	22
Basic materials	13	14	14	14	13	13	14	14	13	14
Fuel	13	15	14	13	12	13	11	13	10	11
Manufactures	272	276	285	290	293	284	297	302	310	279
Machinery and transport equipment	150	146	151	156	157	151	157	163	166	143
Machinery	97	98	97	100	100	97	101	104	105	93
Road motor vehicles	39	40	41	45	45	44	45	47	47	41
Other transport equipment	13	9	13	11	11	11	10	12	11	8
Chemicals	29	31	31	32	33	31	34	34	35	32
Metals and misc. metal mfrs.	37	38	39	39	40	39	40	39	41	40
Textiles	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	21	23	23
Other mfrs.	37	40	41	41	42	41	44	44	45	41
Miscellaneous	11	11	11	11	12	11	12	12	13	11
Total	327	335	346	348	356	343	359	369	373	337

Sources of imports

Imports in the last three months included much heavier imports from Western Europe (both Common Market and EFTA) and substantial increases from North America and non-sterling primary producers (other than Latin America). Imports from the sterling area continued the decline begun in the second half of last year though imports from Australia, which have oscillated about a high level for the last nine months, increased. Imports from Latin America and from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe fell back.

NOTES:

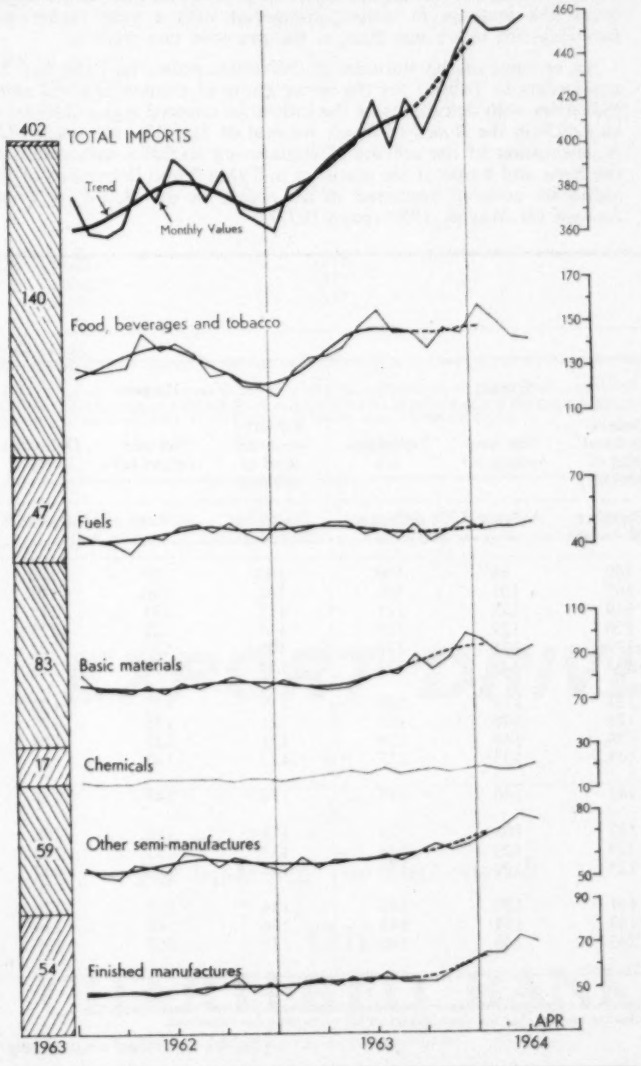
Seasonally adjusted figures for periods previous to those shown in the tables below the charts can be supplied. Application should be made to: The Statistics Division (seasonal adjustment), Board of Trade, Room D53, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports, exports and re-exports were published on May 27* and further analysis of the figures will be found in the form of tables in the Monthly Report on Overseas Trade for June† due to be published on or about June 26.

(*Continued at foot of next page*)

Imports: commodity classes

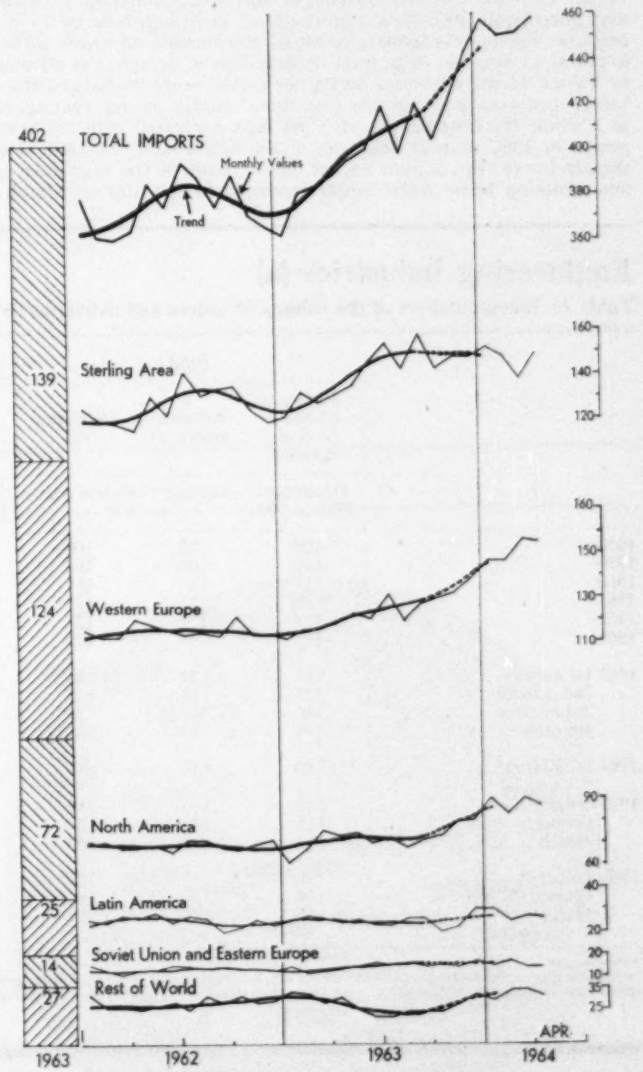
Seasonally adjusted £ million c.i.f. monthly averages or calendar months



	1963				1964	1963-4	1964			
	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	Nov.-Jan.	Feb.-April	Feb.	Mar.	April
Food, beverages and tobacco	126	141	148	143	150	149	145	151	143	142
Fuels	48	49	46	46	48	48	49	49	48	50
Basic materials	77	76	85	91	93	95	92	92	90	94
Chemicals	15	17	18	19	20	19	20	19	19	21
Other semi-manufactures	55	58	60	64	73	65	76	72	78	76
Finished manufactures	52	54	55	57	68	62	70	66	73	71
Miscellaneous	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1
Total	375	395	412	422	453	440	453	450	451	457

Imports: areas

Seasonally adjusted £ million c.i.f. monthly averages or calendar months



	1963				1964	1963-4	1964			
	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	Nov.-Jan.	Feb.-April	Feb.	Mar.	April
Sterling Area	126	137	150	145	145	149	144	147	137	148
Western Europe	114	121	126	133	149	139	152	146	155	154
North America	68	72	71	78	87	83	86	83	89	86
Latin America	26	24	25	24	27	27	26	25	27	26
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	12	15	15	15	16	16	15	17	14	14
Rest of World	31	26	24	28	33	30	33	34	34	31
Total	375	395	412	422	453	440	453	450	451	457

Orders, deliveries, production and exports in the engineering industries

THE FIRST estimates indicate a further increase in the new orders received in March by industries producing engineering and electrical goods (Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification) and locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors (parts of Order VIII of the Standard Industrial Classification). Net new home orders were one fifth higher than in March last year, giving an increase of 11 per cent for the first quarter of this year compared with the first quarter of 1963. New export orders in March rose by 13 per cent; for the months January to March the increase on a year earlier is put at 15 per cent. The level of deliveries in March was affected by Easter. Home deliveries during the month were unchanged from March last year but over the first three months of this year taken as a whole there was a rise of 7 per cent compared with the same period in 1963. Export deliveries in the first quarter of 1964 were slightly lower than a year earlier. As a result of the high rate of new ordering home order books increased further during March; at the end of the month home orders on hand were one fifth higher than in March last year. Export orders on hand at the end of March remained at the same high level as in the previous month.

It is provisionally estimated that production in the engineering and electrical goods industries in March was the same as in March 1963. Making allowances for losses in production due to the Easter break the increase in output compared with a year earlier was probably not much less than in the previous two months.

An account of the statistics of deliveries, orders on hand and net new orders in Table 1 for the wider group of engineering and allied industries with definitions of the industries covered was published in an article in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 22, 1960 (page 182). A description of the scheme of engineering statistics with details of the basis and scope of the statistics in Table 2 and definitions of the industries covered appeared in an article in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 8, 1959 (page 1077).

Engineering industries (a)

Table 1: Index numbers of the volume of orders and deliveries (b)

	Total			Export			Home		
	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)
	December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100	
1958	100	92	100	100	88	100	100	93	100
1959	101	105	104	102	103	102	101	106	105
1960	117	123	114	119	122	111	117	123	115
1961	120	123	122	126	122	118	117	123	123
1962	115	120	123	129	128	126	109	117	122
1963	135	138	126	143	142	133	132	137	123
1963 1st quarter	117	132	126	123	121	139	115	135	122
2nd quarter	123	138	123	128	146	133	121	135	120
3rd quarter	130	140	120	136	146	124	128	137	119
4th quarter	135	144	133	143	155	137	132	140	131
1964 1st quarter*	140	147	133	143	140	138	139	149	131
1963 January	115	116	112	127	108	125	111	119	108
February	118	146	127	125	129	144	115	153	122
March	117	134	140	123	129	150	115	136	137
1964 January*	136	132	125	141	120	133	134	137	121
February*	138	150	136	143	154	143	136	149	134
March*	140	159	138	143	146	140	139	163	137

* Provisional.
(a) Engineering and electrical goods (S.I.C. Order VI), locomoti.es and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors.
(b) At constant (average 1958) prices. (c) Adjusted to allow for differences in the length of calendar months, but not for holidays or for other seasonal variations.

(*Tables continued on next page*)

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE IN APRIL, continued.

Trade balance

The figures for the trade balance are on the same basis as the quarterly estimates of the visible balance that appear in the full balance of payments accounts. These figures are estimates and liable to revision. They are only published seasonally adjusted. In order to obtain the best guidance as to the trend of the trade balance, figures for several months should be taken together. This series is intended as a substitute for the crude 'trade gap' which, being the difference between imports (c.i.f.) and exports plus re-exports (both f.o.b.), is misleading in that the import valuation includes insurance and freight, which, in so far as they are paid abroad are included in the invisibles account in the balance of payments. There are also smaller adjustments, for example, in allowance for goods not covered by the Trade Accounts and for the valuation of sugar in the Accounts at the world price rather than, for much of the sugar imported, at the Commonwealth Agreement price.

* Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, April 1964. H.M. Stationery Office. Price 30s., by post 31s.
† Report on Overseas Trade published by H.M. Stationery Office. Price 3s. 6d., by post 3s. 10d. Annual subscription £2 6s.

Table 2: Engineering and electrical goods industries (S.I.C. Order VI) volume of production, exports and orders on hand

	Production (a)			Exports (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period) (d)			
	Total	Mechanical engineering (b)	Electrical engineering		Total	For export	For home market	
	1958 = 100			1961 = 100	December 1958 = 100			
1958	100	100	100	81	100	100	100	1958
1959	105	103	110	82	101	102	101	1959
1960	114	112	116	91	119	121	118	1960
1961	121	122	120	100	122	127	120	1961
1962	123	122	126	100	118	130	114	1962
1963	126	122	134	106	139	145	137	1963
1963 1st quarter	126	123	131	111	121	124	119	1963 1st quarter
2nd quarter	124	121	131	111	127	130	126	2nd quarter
3rd quarter	120	116	129	97	135	139	134	3rd quarter
4th quarter	134	128	145	107	139	145	137	4th quarter
1964 1st quarter	134*	—	—	112	144*	144*	144*	1964 1st quarter
1963 January	114	111	120		119	128	115	1963 January
February	125	122	131		121	127	119	February
March	139	137	142		121	124	119	March
1964 January	127*	—	—		140*	143*	139*	1964 January
February	137*	—	—		142*	143*	141*	February
March	139*	—	—		144*	144*	144*	March

* Provisional.
(a) Adjusted to show changes in the average weekly rate of production, and eliminate the effect of variation in the length of calendar months, though not that of holidays and other seasonal factors.
(b) Including the scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc., and watches and clocks industries.
(c) Index of the value, at 1961 prices, of exports of goods of types made in the engineering and electrical goods industries.
(d) Index of the total value, at 1958 prices, of orders held in these industries.

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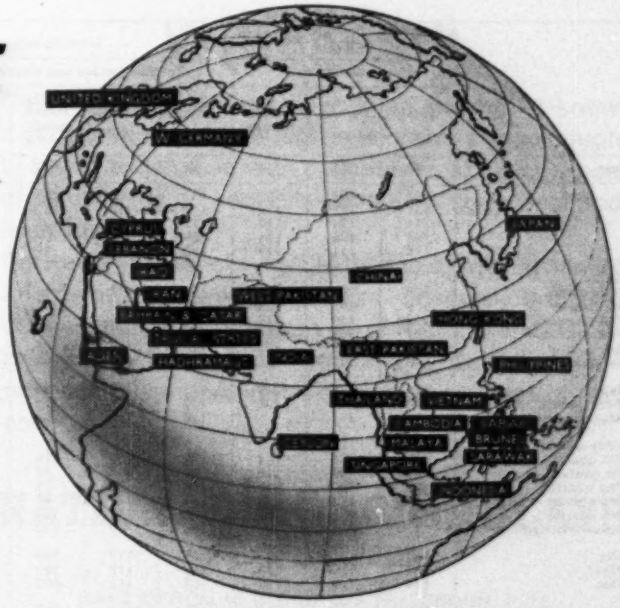

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Index of industrial production for March

THE PROVISIONAL INDEX of production for March 1964, prepared by the Central Statistical Office, is 127 (seasonally adjusted), the same as in February. For the first quarter of 1964, the seasonally adjusted index for all industries was 2 per cent, and that for manufacturing 2½ per cent, higher than for the last quarter of 1963.

The average index numbers for the latest three months and the previous three months shown at the foot of the table give a general guide to the changes which have taken place in the output of the major industry groups in recent months. Several of the figures here and elsewhere in the table have been revised as later information has become available.

Average 1958 = 100

	Total all industries	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing industries											
			Total all manufacturing industries	Food drink and tobacco			Chemicals and allied industries			Engineering and allied industries				
				Total	Food	Drink and tobacco	Total	Coke ovens, oil refineries, etc.	General chemicals, etc.	Total	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles and aircraft	Metal goods, n.e.s.
Weights	1,000	72	748	86	55	31	68	9	59	310	167	22	79	42
1959	105·1	97	106·0	104	102	107	111	107	111	105	105	94	109	100
1960	112·4	94	114·6	107	104	112	122	117	123	112	114	85	118	112
1961	113·9	93	114·8	110	107	116	124	122	125	113	121	86	109	105
1962	115·0	95	115·2	112	110	116	129	120	130	115	123	87	111	101
1963	118·9	95	119·8	115	112	121	138	124	140	119	126	77	120	108
Unadjusted:														
1962 4th quarter	117	99	118	115	113	119	131	122	133	116	127	84	110	103
1963 1st quarter	115	97	116	108	109	106	135	120	137	118	126	80	119	106
2nd quarter	119	98	120	118	112	129	140	127	142	119	124	78	125	107
3rd quarter	114	86	115	114	111	120	134	119	136	112	120	75	112	101
4th quarter	127	99	127	120	115	128	144	129	146	125	134	76	123	119
1964 1st quarter (prov.)	128	100	127	110	107	113	149	131	152	127	134	76	128	
1964 Jan.	124	95	123	103	105	100	145	125	148	122	127	76	127	118
Feb. (prov.)	131	103	131	112	108	118	154	136	156	130	137	76	132	127
Mar. (prov.)	128	101	128	114	109	122	149	133	152	129	139	76	125	
Seasonally adjusted:														
1962 4th quarter	115	95	115	113	111	117	131	121	133	114	122	84	112	101
1963 1st quarter	113	92	115	112	110	115	132	121	134	116	124	80	115	103
2nd quarter	118	95	118	114	110	120	138	125	140	116	124	78	117	105
3rd quarter	120	95	121	117	114	122	139	121	142	119	127	76	120	108
4th quarter	124	96	125	117	113	125	143	128	146	123	129	75	127	117
1964 1st quarter (prov.)	126	97	128	115	109	125	147	133	149	126	133	76	126	
1963 Oct.	123	95	124	117	113	124	143	126	146	122	127	75	127	113
Nov.	124	96	125	117	112	125	143	130	146	124	130	75	127	116
Dec.	125	97	126	117	113	125	143	128	146	124	130	76	126	120
1964 Jan.	126	96	127	114	110	121	146	128	149	126	133	76	129	119
Feb. (prov.)	127	97	128	115	109	127	147	137	148	125	133	77	125	121
Mar. (prov.)	127	97	128	116	110	127	148	133	150	126	133	76	124	
Oct.-Dec. (av.)	124	96	125	117	113	125	143	128	146	123	129	75	127	113*
Jan.-Mar. (av.) (prov.)	126	97	128	115	109	125	147	133	149	126	133	76	126	120*

	Manufacturing industries (continued)												Construction	Gas, electricity and water
	Metal manufacture			Textiles, leather and clothing				Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.			Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	
	Total	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Total	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Total	Bricks, cement, etc.	Pottery and glass				
Weights	68	55	13	92	58	4	30	28	17	11	20	55	22	126	54
1959	104	104	107	107	106	103	111	106	107	106	112	107	108	106	103
1960	121	121	123	113	110	102	120	118	120	116	114	119	120	111	110
1961	114	113	116	111	107	102	122	123	129	115	116	120	116	120	116
1962	108	106	114	109	105	97	118	126	129	121	111	122	118	121	125
1963	113	111	119	112	110	99	120	130	131	127	113	128	126	121	133
Unadjusted:															
1962 4th quarter	109	107	117	113	112	99	117	127	129	123	114	128	121	117	139
1963 1st quarter	109	107	119	111	108	101	118	116	111	122	90	123	123	100	162
2nd quarter	112	110	118	110	108	98	115	131	136	123	113	129	127	124	118
3rd quarter	107	106	112	108	103	91	120	129	135	119	120	118	120	127	107
4th quarter	123	122	126	121	119	105	127	143	143	143	127	140	133	131	145
1964 1st quarter (prov.)		127		120	116	103	129		144		119	139			162
1964 Jan.	119	116	130	115	115	105	117	141	141	141	120	142			167
Feb. (prov.)	135	134	138	126	121	108	139	142	149	132	123	142			162
Mar. (prov.)		131		118	112	96	132		142		113	132			156
Seasonally adjusted:															
1962 4th quarter	107	105	114	109	105	96	117	126	129	120	108	123	119	116	127
1963 1st quarter	107	104	116	108	106	97	114	117	113	122	99	121	123	102	137
2nd quarter	109	107	116	111	108	98	119	128	133	119	112	126	123	124	129
3rd quarter	114	113	119	114	111	99	121	134	138	127	117	129	126	127	130
4th quarter	121	120	123	116	112	102	126	141	143	139	120	135	131	131	133
1964 1st quarter (prov.)		124		120	117	102	127		148		131	140			137
1963 Oct.	118	117	123	116	113	101	124	141	141	141	118	133	128		133
Nov.	121	120	123	118	112	102	131	141	143	139	121	135	132		131
Dec.	124	124	125	115	112	102	123	142	144	139	121	136	132		135
1964 Jan.	120	118	131	121	117	102	131	146	146	145	135	140			135
Feb. (prov.)	129	129	131	120	117	103	127	142	150	129	129	141			136
Mar. (prov.)		125		118	117	101	123		147		128	139			141
Oct.-Dec. (av.)	118*	120	122*	116	112	102	126	140*	143	137*	120	135			133
Jan.-Mar. (av.) (prov.)	125*	124	129*	120	117	102	127	143*	148	138*	131	140			137

* Latest available three months (December-February) and previous three months (September-November).

Production of cars and commercial road vehicles in April

THE FOLLOWING table shows figures of production of road vehicles for periods up to and including April 1964, and exports of these goods as recorded in the Trade and Navigation Accounts. Both groups of figures cover complete vehicles (including unassembled vehicles for export) and chassis with engines for delivery as such.

Production

Number

	No. of weeks	Passenger cars (including taxis)		Commercial road vehicles			
				Goods		Omnibuses, coaches and trolley-buses	
		Total	Weekly average	Total	Weekly average	Total	Weekly average
1960	52	1,352,728	26,014	438,924	8,441	19,048	366
1961	52	1,003,967	19,307	443,117	8,521	17,050	328
1962	52	1,249,426	24,027	408,514	7,856	16,590	319
1963	52	1,607,939	30,922	385,717	7,418	18,064	347
1962 1st quarter	13	327,407	25,185	107,682	8,283	4,269	328
2nd quarter	13	331,820	25,525	101,671	7,821	3,862	297
3rd quarter	13	289,060	22,235	92,818	7,140	3,941	303
4th quarter	13	310,139	23,165	106,343	8,180	4,518	348
1963 1st quarter	13	382,203	29,400	97,431	7,495	4,985	383
2nd quarter	13	420,896	32,377	96,589	7,430	4,607	354
3rd quarter	13	366,229	28,171	88,727	6,825	3,884	299
4th quarter	13	438,611	33,739	102,970	7,921	4,588	353
1964 1st quarter	14	518,133	37,010	118,577	8,470	5,057	361
1963 February	4	121,872	30,468	30,401	7,600	1,772	443
March	5	155,118	31,023	37,570	7,514	1,756	351
April	4	120,917	30,229	27,117	6,779	1,198	300
1964 February	4	154,415	38,604	34,154	8,539	1,588	397
March	5	178,369	35,674	39,727	7,945	1,606	321
April	4	163,875	40,969	35,402	8,851	1,189	297

Exports

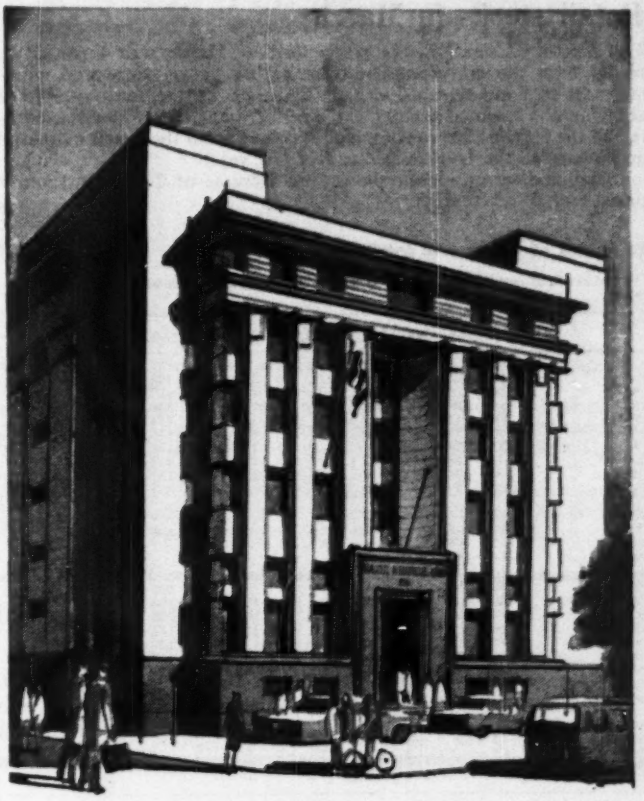
Number

	Passenger cars (including taxis)	Commercial road vehicles	
		Goods	Omnibuses, coaches and trolley-buses
1960	569,889	139,134	6,391
1961	370,744	160,046	6,913
1962	544,924	140,789	7,419
1963	615,827	150,654	7,662
1962 1st quarter	141,762	36,236	2,011
2nd quarter	146,500	38,205	2,008
3rd quarter	130,262	32,004	1,636
4th quarter	126,400	34,344	1,764
1963 1st quarter	150,305	36,944	1,882
2nd quarter	156,372	39,926	2,133
3rd quarter	142,178	34,289	1,837
4th quarter	166,972	39,495	1,810
1964 1st quarter	183,470	42,576	1,965
1963 February	49,980	11,737	641
March	55,883	14,143	639
April	53,589	13,317	608
1964 February	62,469	13,260	663
March	65,010	16,168	706
April	58,003	12,083	533

Note:
There are certain differences of timing and coverage between the production and export figures, e.g. the export figures include battery-operated road vehicles throughout and from January 1963 road tractors, while the production figures exclude the battery-operated road vehicles and include road tractors. Station wagons and estate cars are included with passenger cars throughout. The quarterly export figures include amendments not made to monthly figures.

Index of retail prices in April

AT APRIL 14 the official index figure which measures changes in the average level of retail prices compared with the level at January 16, 1962 (taken as 100), was 106·1, compared with 105·2 at March 17. The rise in the index during the month was due to a rise in the average level of prices for many items, including milk, and higher local rates in most areas in England and Wales.



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Retail stocks in March

THE VALUE of retail stocks at the end of March was 4 per cent higher than the corresponding year earlier figure, compared with increases of 5 per cent in February and 6 per cent in January. After allowing for seasonal factors, the level of the value of stocks maintained the level of February which returned from the sharp increase in January to the level at the end of last year.

In volume terms, stocks showed an increase of 2 per cent compared with a year earlier.

Estimates of changes in total retail stocks

(At cost at end of month). Index numbers (end 1956 = 100) and percentage changes on a year earlier.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
(a) At current prices												
1956	96	100	101	102	102	100	97	95	101	109	114	100
1957	100	105	107	109	110	107	104	103	107	117	123	107
1958	105	109	111	112	112	109	106	106	110	119	123	109
1959	108	111	112	114	115	114	111	109	114	123	129	115
1960	113	119	123	124	126	125	120	118	123	131	136	120
1961	119	124	129	131	132	131	126	124	128	136	142	125
1962	124	128	135	137	139	135	132	130	133	144	151	133
1963	130	134	142	142	143	139	135	133	135	147	157	137
1964	139	141	147									
1961	+5	+5	+5	+5	+4	+5	+5	+5	+4	+4	+4	+4
1962	+5	+3	+5	+4	+6	+2	+4	+5	+4	+6	+7	+7
1963	+5	+4	+5	+4	+3	+3	+2	+2	+1	+2	+4	+3
1964	+6	+5	+4									
(b) At constant (Dec. 1956) prices												
1956	99	103	103	104	103	101	98	96	102	110	115	100
1957	100	104	106	108	109	106	113	102	106	115	121	105
1958	104	107	109	110	110	107	104	104	108	117	121	107
1959	106	109	110	113	113	113	110	108	112	121	127	113
1960	111	117	122	122	124	123	117	116	120	128	133	117
1961	116	121	125	127	127	126	121	118	122	129	134	118
1962	117	121	127	129	130	125	122	120	123	133	139	122
1963	121	123	131	131	132	129	124	122	124	135	144	126
1964	127	128	134									
1961	+4	+3	+3	+3	+2	+3	+3	+2	+1	+1	+1	nil
1962	+1	nil	+2	+2	+2	+1	nil	+2	+1	+3	+4	+4
1963	+3	+2	+3	+2	+2	+3	+2	+2	+1	+2	+3	+3
1964	+5	+4	+2									

(A description of the basis and construction of these estimates was given on page 1288 of the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 19, 1958).

Northern Ireland index of industrial production

THE PROVISIONAL index of industrial production for Northern Ireland for March 1964, prepared by the Ministry of Commerce, is 133 (1958=100). This is 2 points lower than the index for February 1964, and 3 points higher than for March 1963. Easter in 1963 was in April.

The index numbers for the main industrial groups in March 1964, with the increase or decrease on March 1963, shown in brackets are: textiles 124 (+ 3 points); clothing 130 (+2); engineering and metals 109 (−7); food, drink and tobacco 115 (−2); timber and furniture 114 (+21); other manufacturing industries 231 (no change); construction 158 (+ 26 points); gas, electricity and water 164 (+9).

Business Monitor: Production Series

THE FOLLOWING titles and issues of Business Monitor Production Series are now available, and copies may be obtained by annual subscriptions from H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1:

Monthly at £1 a year, post free:

Office Machinery for February 1964.
Clothing for March 1964.
Gramophone Records for March 1964.
Industrial Fork-lift and Works Trucks and Tractors for March 1964.
Motor Cycles, Three-wheel Vehicles, Pedal Cycles and Parts for March 1964.
Paper and Papermaking Materials for March 1964.
Pottery and Electrical Ware for March 1964.
Refrigerating Machinery for March 1964.
Locomotives for March 1964.
Salt for March 1964.
Wheeled Tractors for March 1964.

British film fund agency

THE BRITISH Film Fund Agency has published the following information for the four weeks ended April 25, 1964:

Distributors' earnings submitted:		
High cost films	£732,501	
Low cost films		
Eligible (after multiplying by 2½)	£98,597	
Not eligible for 2½ times rental	£7,613	
		£838,711
Films of less than 3,000 feet (after multiplying by 2½)		£60,252
		£898,963
Levy collections paid to Agency by H.M. Customs and Excise to May 4, 1964, approximately covering entertainments to April 25, 1964		£390,000

The sixth interim allocation for the seventh distribution period will be at the rate of 39 per cent.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of an additional foreign film which was registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960 during the week ended Friday, May 15, 1964, and which should have appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated May 22, 1964

Title of Film	Registered in the name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration
Stage to Thunder Rock	Paramount Film Service Ltd.	A. C. Lyles Production	F 29406	62	May 15

The following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday May 22, 1964.
Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of Film	Registered in the name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration
BRITISH					
Night Must Fall	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd.	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer British Studios Ltd.	Br/E 29407	101	May 19
Blind Corner	Planet Film Distributors Ltd.	Blakeley's Films (Manchester) Ltd.	Br/E 29408	79	May 19
Movietone News 1823A	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 29023	8	May 22
Movietone News 1824	" "	" "	Br/E 29024	7	May 22
Pathe News 64-41	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 29088	8	May 22
Pathe News 64-42	" "	" "	Br/E 29089	8	May 22
FOREIGN					
Murder at 45 R.P.M. (Meurtre en 45 tours)	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	Cite Film, Paris	F 29409	98	May 19
The Big Snatch (Melodie en Sous-Sol)	" "	C.I.P.R.A., Paris, and C.C.M., Rome	F 29410	109	May 19
Monster from the Unknown World	Compton-Cameo Films Ltd.	Panda, Spa, Rome	F 29411	95	May 21
Ulysses against Hercules	" "	Ets Arpa, Geneva, C.C.M., Rome, and Fides, Paris	F 29412	99	May 21

British overseas commercial representatives' visits during June to August

THE FOLLOWING British Trade Commissioners and Commercial Diplomatic Officers are expected to be in this country during June to August 1964:

CANADA (Toronto)	R. S. Adamson	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	July	In present post since 1961.
EASTERN CARIBBEAN (Trinidad)	A. S. Payne	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	July	In present post since 1961.
LIBYA (Tripoli)	D. R. Collard	First Secretary (Commercial)	July	Has previously served in Denmark (Copenhagen) and Sudan (Khartoum) as Second Secretary (Commercial).
KUWAIT	W. F. Marshall	First Secretary (Commercial)	July	Has previously served in Denmark (Copenhagen) as First Secretary (Commercial).
PAKISTAN (Karachi)	N. K. Svendsen	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	July/August	Has been in present post since 1962.
SOUTH AFRICA, REPUBLIC OF (Pretoria)	P. S. Ziegler	First Secretary (Commercial)	August	Has been in present post since 1962.
SOVIET UNION (Moscow)	M. J. Long	Third Secretary (Commercial)	Mid-June London only	Has been in present post since 1963.

British firms and organizations which wish to meet any of these officers to discuss specific export problems are asked to write for an appointment. It would be helpful if the nature of the problem, in particular the commodities involved, could be stated.

Those firms and organizations which would wish to see an officer *only* if an appointment in their own area could be arranged should contact the appropriate Board of Trade Regional Office, or in Northern Ireland, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast. Those which would either prefer or would be prepared, if necessary, to meet the officer for an interview in London should approach Tours Section, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Firms are reminded that the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, are in close touch with all overseas representatives and would be glad to advise British firms on matters relating to their export trade. Regional Officers of the Board of Trade or, in Northern Ireland, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast, are also available for consultation on export matters.

CATALOGUES OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Her Majesty's Stationery Office offer its customers a comprehensive catalogue service which will enable them to judge whether any other titles in the vast output of Government Publications would help them in their work or leisure. Full information about this service can be obtained by sending a postcard to Publicity Section (H.M. Stationery Office), Room D74, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1, asking for the CATALOGUE SERVICE LEAFLET.

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HAMILTON, MAY 1964.

ASSISTANCE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

The Government offer substantial financial and fiscal inducements to businesses to set up new projects, or to expand existing undertakings, in the development districts. These inducements include loans, grants and favourable terms for renting Government-owned factories, and a taxation concession known as 'free depreciation'.

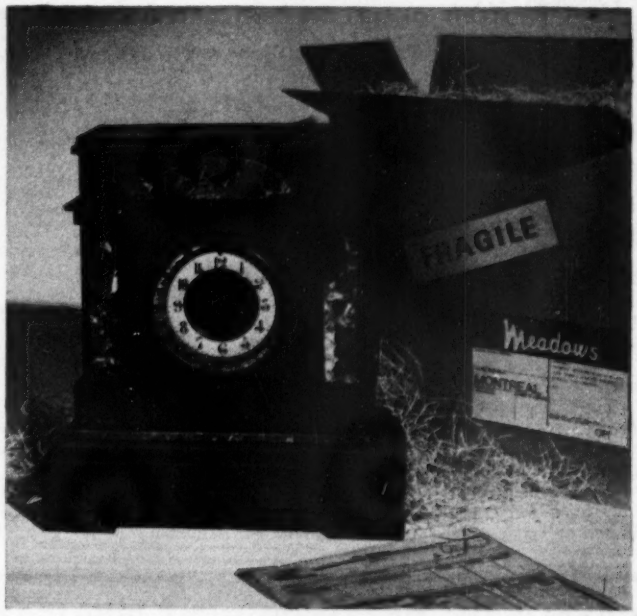
The full range of the inducements is set out in two Government publications. 'Expanding Industry' explains the assistance available under the Local Employment Acts, 1960 and 1963. The leaflet 'Income Tax Allowances for Capital Expenditure on Machinery or Plant' (No. 430 (1963)), explains the scheme for free depreciation.

The Board of Trade have now published a further pamphlet 'What Standard Grants and Free Depreciation can mean to You'. This new pamphlet complements the two existing publications and is designed to help businessmen to understand how the standard grants and free depreciation can work out in practice, and how they combine to make a significant contribution towards meeting the cost of investing in a new project, or expansion, in the development districts.

Copies of these three publications are available free of charge at the Distribution of Industry Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, and at Board of Trade Regional Offices throughout the country.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXPORTERS

Details of inquiries for United Kingdom products by overseas buyers, contracts open for tender, and agents wishing to represent United Kingdom firms, are published each week in the Board of Trade Journal *under the heading 'Information for United Kingdom Exporters'. Fuller information is also provided in the* Export Service Bulletin, *which is published by the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade.*



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Government surplus sales by auction

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (ARMY DEPARTMENT)

1964	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
June 4 .	Plant, machine tools, furniture, electrical and miscellaneous stores.	Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Rotherwas, Hereford.	Russell, Baldwin & Bright Ltd. (Dept. L), 20 King Street, Hereford. (Tel. 4366).
June 18-19 .	Vehicles and miscellaneous stores including:	Ordnance Disposal Depot, Bowhouse, Hurlford, Nr. Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.	Dixon & Wallace Ltd. (Dept. L), Bank Buildings, Graham Square, Glasgow, E.1. (Tel. Bridgeton 2447).
	Saloon and Estate Cars; Utilecons: vans: Land Rovers: Austin 'Champs': petrol and diesel trucks (some with winch): tippers: tractors including Diamond 'T': trailers: coaches: ambulances: 2 ton mobile crane: motorcycles: M.T. spares including tyres, batteries, axle stands, jacks: capstan and centre lathes: horizontal milling machines: shaving machines: drilling and tapping machines: hydraulic broaching machine: tool kits: hand tools: steel helmets: paints: enamel plates: furniture: carpets: rugs: folding forms and chairs: sheets: blankets: rags: old webbing: hessian and canvas: B.D. blouses and trousers: shirts and collars: greatcoats: raincoats: boots: etc.		
July 3 .	Miscellaneous stores	Command Ordnance Sub-Depot, Reed Hall, Colchester, Essex.	Fenn, Wright & Co. (Dept. L), 146 High Street, Colchester, Essex. (Tel. 73171).

Catalogues for each sale shown above may be obtained from the appropriate auctioneer 14 days prior to date of sale, price 1s. 0d. (*Postal Orders only*)

SALE BY TENDER—MACHINE TOOLS

Radial and pillar drills; surface and tool and cutter grinders; capstan, centre and turret lathes; horizontal and universal millers; gear hobbing, shaping and sawing machines; woodworking machines, etc.

Location: Technical Store Depot, Old Dalby, Leicestershire.

Application for tender forms should be made to: Ministry of Defence, Directorate of Sales, 4(b) (ii), First Avenue House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Tender forms must be returned by 10.00 a.m. June 16, 1964. Permission to view on production of tender form only.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (AIR FORCE DEPARTMENT)

1964	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
June 24 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment .	No. 16 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Stafford.	South & Stubbs (AFD 1), 28 Eastgate Street, Stafford. (Tel.: Stafford 2331).
July 30 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment .	No. 25 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Hartlebury.	Nock & Joseland (AFD 1), Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Worcs. (Tel.: Kidderminster 2053).

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within fourteen days of the advertised dates of the sales on application to the Auctioneers. Catalogues for sales held at Maintenance Units cost 1s. 0d. (*Postal Orders only*), all other catalogues free.

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC BUILDING AND WORKS

1964	Description of Goods	Location	Auctioneers
June 9 .	Office and miscellaneous furniture, domestic refrigerators, electric and other fittings, canteen equipment, crockery, etc.	Ministry of Public Building and Works, Supplies Division Stores, Shed 10, Site 1, Kidbrooke Park Road, London, S.E.3.	Hollingsworth, 6 Snow Hill (2nd Floor), Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. (Tel. City 1718).

Catalogues, price 6d., are obtainable direct from the auctioneers. View-days: day preceding the sale and morning of sale.

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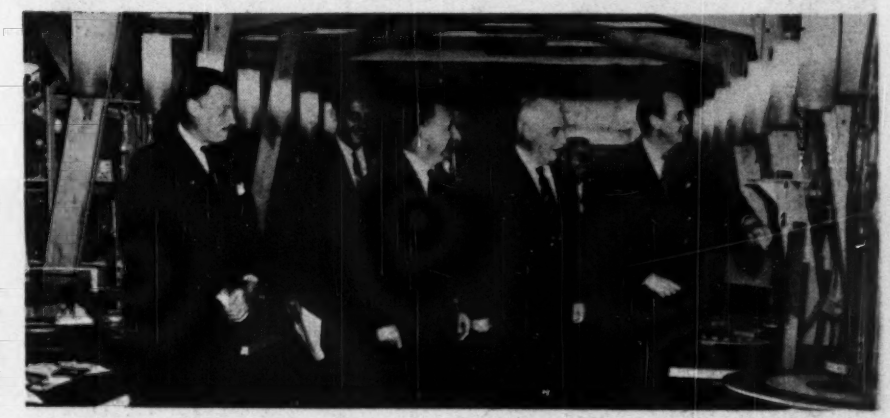
Steel for the World from Wales

THE STEEL COMPANY OF WALES LIMITED

Exhibitions and Fairs

British exhibits at British Columbia Trade Fair



H.M. Government stand – Design for Leisure – at the British Columbia International Trade Fair. Left to right: His Worship Mayor Rathie of Vancouver; Mr. Don Mollison, Manager BCITF; Mr. Noel Belam, Principal British Trade Commissioner, Vancouver; Mr. Alex Currall, Senior British Trade Commissioner in Canada; Major-General George Pearkes, Lt. Governor of British Columbia; Mr. Bill Hodgkins, Assistant British Trade Commissioner, Vancouver; and the Duke of Devonshire.

IN THE PRESENCE of Major-General Pearkes, the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, Ministers of the BC Government and members of the Scottish Trade Mission to Canada, the Third British Columbia International Trade Fair was opened in Vancouver on May 13 by the Duke of Devonshire, Minister of State, Commonwealth Relations Office. In his speech the Duke remarked upon the growth of population, industry and trade not only in Western Canada but in countries bordering the Pacific Ocean, which the Port of Vancouver is so well placed to serve. In referring to the BC Government's outward-looking trading policies, he congratulated the Provincial Government on its sponsorship of the Fair which provided such an excellent opportunity for increasing two-way trade.

The erection of an additional exhibition building since the 1961 BCITF had enabled the organizers to attract many more exhibitors and in comparison with three years ago the Fair was much larger in space occupied and in the variety of goods displayed. From 40 countries the products, both consumer and industrial, of at least 1,000 manufacturers were on display; and in recognition of the growth and potential of secondary industry in BC a particular feature of the Fair was the large display of machine tools.

British participation in the Fair was important both in the consumer and industrial fields. The United Kingdom Government stand in the Halls of Nations was devoted this time entirely to a 'leisure' theme: some 350 products, chosen to cater for Canadians' every taste and age group – guns for the hunter, rods and reels for the fisherman, equipment for the yachtsman, tools for the handyman and gardener, instruments for the music-lover, materials for the artist, equipment for golf, soccer, hockey, tennis, badminton, grass-hockey, curling and skating, and for the young in years and heart toys and games – were displayed on a very open stand, tastefully designed to present a sylvan glen atmosphere with a lumberman's arch at its entrance, so typical of British Columbia. The British Travel Association Office in Vancouver made good use of the facilities on the Government stand to publicize Shakespeare's birthday celebrations in Britain.

In the other exhibition buildings it was not possible to walk far without coming across British products either on the stand of British subsidiaries or on the stands of agents. Showing marine propulsion equipment particularly suitable for the ever-expanding BC Government ferry service, were Mirrlees, Ruston and Hornsby and Modern Wheel Drive; for the smaller craft marinized BMC engines. The British motor car industry in Canada had a composite exhibit displaying Rolls-Royce, Jaguar, Triumph Spitfire, Austin A60, Morris 1100, Sunbeam Imp and ancillary equipment made by Smith and Lucas. The Rover Motor Company of North America Ltd. had on display the Land Rover, which sells extremely well in BC, a Rover 3.8 litre and for the first time in BC a Rover 2000. Vauxhall cars only – Envoy, Epic, Victor and Viva – were shown on the General Motors stand. And attracting particular interest was the single-seater Tri-Car made by Peel Engineering Ltd. and driven a few days before the Fair opened in the Hotel Vancouver by the Honourable Robert Bonner, British Columbia's Attorney General. Other British products included Herberts turret lathes, Colchester lathes, Richmond radio drill, fork-lift trucks, Stamford alternator, Newage engine test equipment, Sarah (air-seat rescue equipment), Wolf powered tools, Sheffield hand tools and Bridport fishing nets.

Also showing at the Fair were the national displays of Japan, Western Germany, France, Belgium, Italy, Bulgaria, Australia, New Zealand, India and the Republic of China.

To add to the international character of the Fair, an international fashion show was given daily in the exhibition grounds. By far the largest contribution to the show came from Canada's own fashion houses but also modelled were fashions from New York, California, Mexico, Australia, India and Europe. The number of fashions from France and Italy exceeded those from Britain, but although few in number the British fashions were greeted enthusiastically. Also during the Fair, films from many countries, including some British documentaries, were given continuous showings.

Undoubtedly the Fair was a great success from the point of view of the organizers, exhibitors, buyers and the general public. In addition to the visit to the Fair of the Scottish Trade Mission and other British businessmen, the Scottish Rugby team played two games in BC during the period the Fair was open and the team visited the British stand, which of course had rugger balls on display.

Munich Transport and Communications Show

AS ANNOUNCED in the *Board of Trade Journal* of November 15 and 22, 1963, pages 1102 and 1166 respectively, the first World Exhibition of Transport (IVA) will be held in Munich from June 25 to October 3, 1965.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has invited other Governments to participate and has asked them to appoint official representatives, in accordance with the requirements of the Bureau International des Expositions, Paris, with whom this international exhibition has been registered. The British Commissioner is H.M. Consul-General in Munich, Mr. Aubrey S. Halford.

As the Munich Exhibition is a specialized event, no national pavilions will be erected. The Exhibition will cover various fields of traffic and transportation, including rail traffic, ocean traffic, urban traffic, postal services and telecommunications, aeronautics and astronautics, etc. Trade associations and firms may participate in the appropriate sections of the Exhibition.

Technical experts from many countries are expected to visit Munich and, although the Exhibition is not a trade fair in the normal sense, a number of specialized conferences are planned.

Inquiries from British firms and organizations about the Exhibition should be addressed to Exhibition Consultants Ltd., 11 Manchester Square, London, W.C.1. (Tel. Hunter 1951) or to the organizers, IVA, MUNICH 12, Theresienhöhe 13.

Details of the amendments and additions to the classified lists of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions are to be found on page 1178.

Philadelphia store awarded British plaque

In recent weeks the John Wanamaker Department Store in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania has received two awards for its part in the 'Exposition Britannia' trade and cultural promotion which it organized in co-operation with the Board of Trade and the British Consulate General in Philadelphia last autumn. Recently the US National Retail Merchants' Association selected 'Exposition Britannia' as an outstanding promotion and as the best exhibit and fair in its 1963 International Sales Promotion Contest. The British Government, through the Board of Trade, has awarded the store a bronze plaque in appreciation of the co-operation received in mounting this successful manifestation of British commerce and culture. The plaque was presented to Mr. Richard C. Bond (left), president of John Wanamaker, by Mr. Ernest Marples (right), Minister of Transport, at a ceremony at the store on May 12. Mr. Marples was in Philadelphia to study the city's mass transportation arrangements and re-development plans in the course of his three-week tour of the United States. Also in the picture are Mr. John R. Wanamaker (second right), chairman of the Board, and Mr. Thomas S. Hull (second left), British Consul General at Philadelphia.

37th Brussels International Fair

THE BRUSSELS International Fair, one of the most popular events in the Brussels season, was held this year from April 30 to May 11 in the imposing Centenary exhibition halls by the Atomium on the outskirts of Brussels. The area occupied by the exhibition totalled 101,000 square metres. This was rather less than in 1963, because the vast terrace reserved for the biennial open-air engineering exhibition was not in use this year. The total number of exhibitors was approximately the same as in 1963, reaching about 4,400.

Perhaps the most striking thing about this year's fair was that it has become truly international, extending its boundaries far beyond Europe. The products of 46 nations were on display this year as compared with 32 countries in 1963. Of these, some 27 nations were officially represented: this compares with only 11 in 1963. The increase was largely the result of first-time participation by *inter alia* various developing states from Africa and Asia. As an illustration of the fair's cosmopolitan nature, the immediate neighbours of the British official stand were Pakistan, Germany, Luxemburg, Haiti, Thailand, Italy, the United States, Turkey and Nationalist China.

The products of well over 200 British manufacturers were on display on some 110 different stands. In most cases the British products were exhibited by their Belgian agents. The British participation was the fourth most important, coming after those of Germany, France and Italy.

The exhibition included large displays of electrical household appliances, furniture, toys, glass and china, radio and television, and bathroom and kitchen fittings, and good business was done directly off these stands.

The British information stand was in an excellent position next to one of the main entrances to the fair. It was erected by the Central Office of Information for the Board of Trade and had pleasing, colourful, simple lines. The stand was devoted to a pictorial display in colour and black and white with central revolving panels, which gave prominence both to Britain's position as a sophisticated industrial country and to the attractions Britain has to offer for the tourist. The stand was staffed by representatives of the commercial department of H.M. Embassy at Brussels, by the British Travel and Holiday Association, and by the British Chamber of Commerce for Belgium and Luxemburg, which represents the Federation of British Industries. A tremendous amount of tourist and general literature was taken by the crowds of Belgian visitors, and the stand must be considered a success from the view point of promoting Britain. Numerous business inquiries were received at the stand, especially inquiries from Belgian businessmen who were seeking British manufacturers or who were wishing to take on an agency for a British firm.

The official British Day at the fair was held on May 5. Sir Roderick Barclay, H.M. Ambassador, made an official tour of the fair accompanied by Mr. W. J. Wilkinson, president of the British Chamber of Commerce for Belgium and Luxemburg, and other representatives of the Embassy and the Chamber of Commerce.

CHANGES IN TRADE FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS ANNOUNCEMENTS

BECAUSE *of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below:*

	Date last published	Date next published
United Kingdom	*May 1*	*Aug. 7*
Outside Europe	*April 3*	*July 3*
Europe	*March 6*	*June 5*

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

The Board of Trade Export Promotion and Fairs Branch, Queen Anne's Mansions, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2791, Germany and Scandinavia; 2783, France, Italy, Benelux, Switzerland, Austria, Finland, Spain, Portugal, Irish Republic, Greece, Turkey, Middle East and West Africa; 2792. United Kingdom and Rest of the World) will be glad to answer general inquiries, but applications should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of cost and conditions of participation. Export Promotion and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events which, owing to space limitation, are not included in the lists.

• indicates fair which is held annually at approximately the time stated.

† indicates fair which is held alternate years at approximately the time stated.

Amendments and Additions to Classified Lists

The fairs and exhibitions given below are amendments and additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 1, April 3 and March 6 respectively.

UNITED KINGDOM

Addition

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL HARDWARE TRADES FAIR – February 1-5, 1965. At Olympia.

• Apply, Universal Exhibitions Ltd., 9 Castle Place, High Wycombe, Bucks. (Tel. High Wycombe 21391).

OUTSIDE EUROPE

Addition

HONG KONG: FISHERIES EXHIBITION – February 1-6, 1965.

Apply, The Secretary, 1965 Fisheries Exhibition Committee, c/o Fisheries Research Station, Aberdeen, Hong Kong.

EUROPE

Amendment

The Board of Trade have been advised that inquiries concerning the Barcelona International Samples Fair which is to be held from June 1-15, 1964 should now be directed to Feria Oficial E. Internacional de Muestras en Barcelonas, Palacios No. 1, Avenida, Maria Christina, Barcelona and not to the address shown in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated February 9, 1962 and subsequent issues.

Additions

GOTHENBURG: MEDICAL CARE AND HEALTH EXHIBITION – October 10-18, 1964.

Apply, John Buck (Trade Fair Agencies) Ltd., 47 Brewer Street, London, W.1. (Tel. Gerrard 7576).

MILAN: INSTRUMENTATION AND AUTOMATION EXHIBITION – November 19-25, 1964.

• Apply, Strumentazione e Automazione, Milano, Via Marcona 15.

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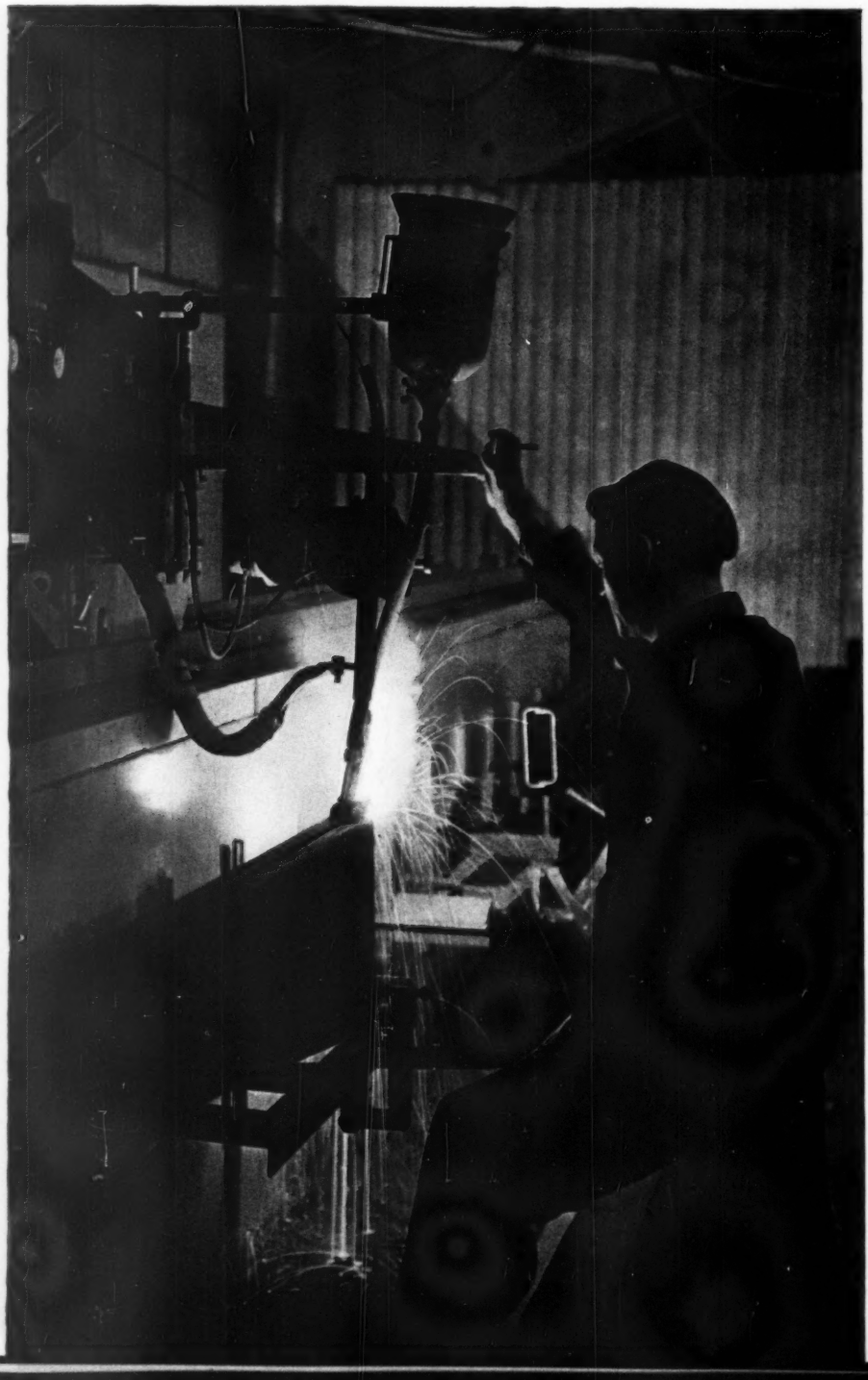
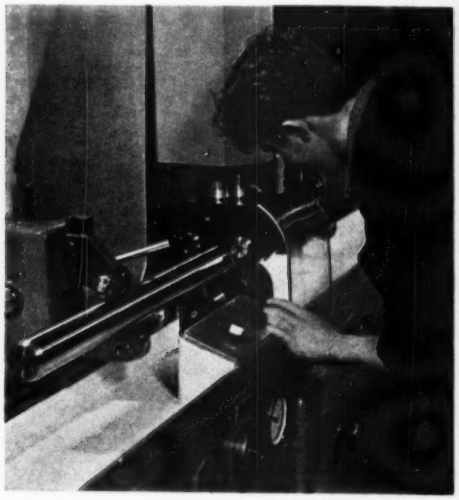


Left below: Submerged arc welding of the lap joints on loader arms.

Below: Roller burnishing of ram shafts.



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Overseas Trade and Exports

Canary Islands—British exports maintained in a highly competitive market

A general view of Port Santa Cruz de Teneriffe.

BY ERIC L. FOX,
BRITISH CONSUL, TENERIFFE

THE CANARY ISLANDS archipelago of seven inhabited islands, is divided into two Spanish provinces, of which Santa Cruz (Teneriffe), and Las Palmas (Grand Canary), are the respective ports and capital towns, where the bulk of the export and import trade is centred. The Islands are essentially agricultural, concentrating on the production of bananas, tomatoes and potatoes, for export. Their requirements of fertilizers, packing materials, motor transport and practically all the consumer goods required for a population of about one million inhabitants must be imported. The Islands are of volcanic origin, possessing no raw materials and therefore they cannot be industrialized to any great extent. Nevertheless a few local industries, depending on imported raw materials, are prospering. These include an oil refinery, two factories producing chemical fertilizers and several tobacco factories.

Besides fruit exports, two other important sources of income are the extensive bunkering of ships of many nationalities and the expanding tourist trade . The ports at Las Palmas and Teneriffe, which are constantly being extended and improved, are conveniently situated astride shipping routes between Europe and Central and South America, West and South Africa and Australia, and in 1963 more than 60 million gross tons of shipping (about 40 million tons at Las Palmas and 22 million tons at Teneriffe) entered these ports, mainly for oil bunkers.* Endemic shortage of water is now the greatest obstacle to the further development of the tourist trade in Las Palmas province, but the construction of distillation plants to convert sea water into potable water is receiving serious consideration. Already one such plant is being installed at Arrecife, in the Island of Lanzarote. The Islands have been long popular as winter resorts but the great expansion of air traffic from Europe to the Islands has resulted, in the past two or three years, in a tourist boom and the consequent considerable activity in the building of new hotels, residences and apartments.

The Spanish Government economic development plan provides for credits to assist agriculture, the construction of hydraulic works, roads, port and airport extensions, etc., over a four-year period. Large credits are already being made for the construction of hotels, etc. An increase in the fishing fleet, based on the Islands, and an improvement in shipping communications with the Spanish mainland are to be undertaken.

Exports

Some 300,000 tons of bananas are exported annually, of which some 125,000 tons go to foreign markets, and the rest to the Spanish mainland. The bulk of the production of some 30 million baskets of tomatoes during the winter season is shipped on con-

*It is estimated that the port of Las Palmas is now the second largest bunkering port in the world.

signment to the United Kingdom. Adding the shipments of early new potatoes, the value of exports to the United Kingdom alone is around £15 million annually. Large quantities of cigars and cigarettes of local manufacture are exported to the Spanish mainland, and considerable quantities of dried fish are shipped to West African countries.

Imports

The Islands enjoy a Free Ports status but Import Licences are still required for a fair number of goods. Because of their special contribution to Spain's earnings of foreign currencies by their exports, as well as by their port activities and tourism, import licences are being granted in the Canary Islands considerably more freely than on the Spanish mainland. Moreover, since the taxes and local dues charged in the Islands are only a fraction of the customs duties levied in Metropolitan Spain, many foreign goods, unavailable in Spain, can be imported for sale at reasonable prices.

Separate statistics are published by the respective Trade Delegations in the two Canary Islands provinces, as follows:

Teneriffe Province:

	1962	1963
Total imports from all sources (exclusive of petroleum products)	£16·2 million	£20·2 million
Imports from the United Kingdom were	£2·9 million	£4·1 million

Figures for percentage of imports from different sources are as follows:

	1962 per cent	1963 per cent
From Common Market countries	39·85	39·45
„ United Kingdom	18·15	20·06
„ other EFTA countries	7·40	9·15
„ other European countries	5·50	2·48
„ United States and Canada	14·00	13·43
„ Latin America	6·90	6·14
„ Africa	3·00	2·07
„ Asia	3·20	7·08
„ Oceania	2·00	0·14
	100·00	100·00

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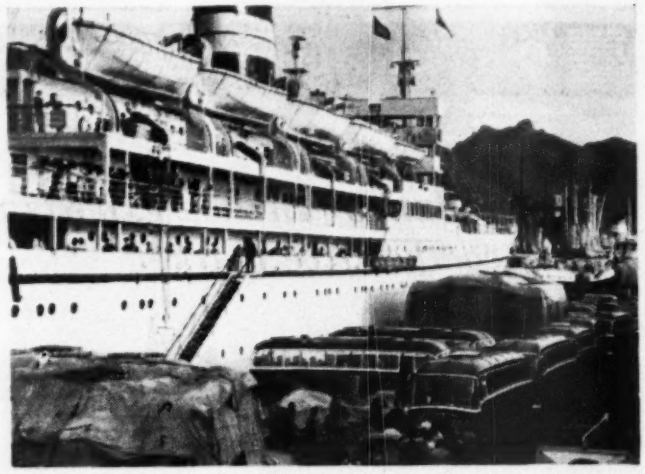
British buses being unloaded



British Commer buses being discharged on to the wharf at Teneriffe

It will be seen that, in Teneriffe province of the Canary Islands, United Kingdom imports have been well maintained. Detailed figures are not yet available for every class of commodity imported during 1963, but the figures for motor vehicles and spares show imports from the United Kingdom at £1·4 million, an increase of about 12 per cent over 1962, and comparable with imports in 1963 from the six Common Market countries which totalled £1·2 million.

Las Palmas Province:

	1962
Total imports from all sources (exclusive of petroleum products)	£18·1 million
Imports from the United Kingdom were	£3·4 million

Figures for percentage of imports from different sources are as follows:

	1962 per cent
From Common Market countries	38·05
„ United Kingdom	18·25
„ other EFTA countries	9·40
„ other European countries	6·50
„ United States and Canada	13·25
„ Latin America	5·25
„ Africa	3·30
„ Asia	4·00
„ Oceania	2·00
	100·00

Motor vehicles and spare parts imported from the United Kingdom during 1962, totalled £1·3 million.

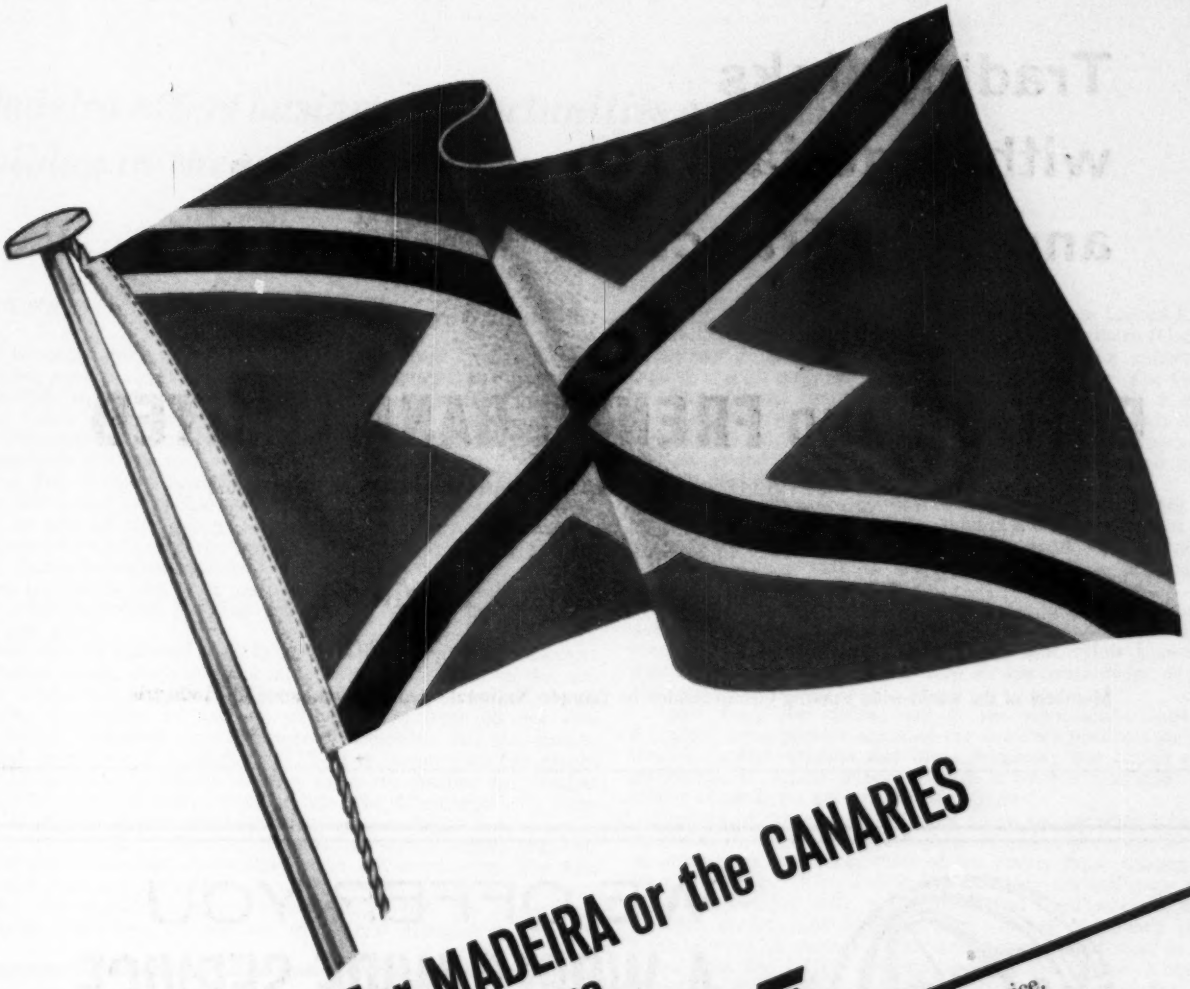
Figures for 1963 are not yet available for Las Palmas province, but there is no reason to suppose that, when published, they will show a trend different from that prevailing in the province of Teneriffe.

The pattern of imports into both provinces has not changed to any marked degree from that of 1962, when amongst a very large range of goods, the United Kingdom also supplied compressor sets, pumps, engines, domestic appliances, refrigerators, stoves, washing machines, textiles, including ready-made garments, blankets, fertilizers, insecticides, detergents, perfumery and cosmetics, tubing, tinplate, iron and steel bars and sheets, copper and aluminium tubes and sheets, lubricating oil, seed and ware potatoes, foodstuffs, whisky and gin, cigarettes, table and glassware, plastic articles, etc.

There has recently been a marked increase in the number of mopeds in the Islands, but so far no British makes have been seen.

The Canary Islands market cannot be described as a large one but with the growing prosperity of the Islands and the increasing number of tourists it is nevertheless a market which presents British firms with a worth-while, if highly competitive, challenge. This is particularly true in the consumer goods field but the opportunities arising out of the development envisaged under the Spanish Economic Development Plan should not be ignored. Although the British export performance to date can be considered satisfactory there is clearly considerable scope for improvement and it is difficult

(*Continued on page* 1183)



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Madeira offers business opportunities as well as a holiday in the sun

BY CHARLES ARNING, BRITISH CONSUL, FUNCHAL

THE BRITISH have had roots in Madeira for over three centuries. Madeira wine brought them here and the 'Factory', an association of British Merchants, was a leading institution in the Island for many years. A British force occupied the Island at the request of the Portuguese Government during the Napoleonic Wars and descendants of those troops are still in the Island.

The first British Consul was appointed in 1658 in Cromwell's time and a few years later the Island nearly passed under British rule as part of the dowry of Catherine of Braganza when she married Charles II. Though this cession of territory never materialized, British influence continued to be strong in the Island and even today the two largest firms are owned by British subjects and they and other Britishers have an important stake in the export of Madeira wine.

With this background the Madeira market is naturally receptive to British goods, demand being undoubtedly influenced by the resident community of about 300 persons and the much larger floating population of visitors, of which at least 60 per cent are British. Exporters should, however, remember that the market, though promising, is a small one. The population does not exceed 300,000 persons, of whom about a third are resident in Funchal. Moreover, many of these people are near the subsistence level, earning 20 escudos (equivalent to five shillings) a day.

The outstanding industries in Madeira, which supply the bulk of the export earnings, are Madeira wine and embroidery. The wine industry does not offer much scope to United Kingdom exporters, except for occasional plant replacements, but the embroidery industry draws over 50 per cent of its raw material in the form of cotton, linen or synthetic fibre cloths from the United Kingdom.

The Guild of Embroidery Industrialists of Madeira (Gremio dos Industrias de Bordados de Madeira) controls the industry as to quality and all sales invoices pass through its hands. The Guild also provides a most useful service to foreign exporters in the form of warehouse space for goods on consignment, which can only be released on instructions from the exporter, his agent or his banker, as the exporter directs. All goods consigned to the Guild are admitted free of duty.

It has been remarked by local authorities in Madeira that whereas embroidery exports as a whole showed a welcome revival in 1963, exports to the United Kingdom declined by 25 per cent. This decline may well be due to the competition of Hong Kong goods at preferential rates.

On the other hand, the embroidery Guild in order to conserve dollars only authorizes the import of one Japanese cotton cloth, even though Japanese prices are 30 per cent below Lancashire. It would, however, be unwise to rely on the continuance of this discriminatory treatment.

Apart from the cloths used in the embroidery trade United Kingdom firms provide some of the ancillary products such as silk thread, needles, scissors and brass thimbles; but cotton embroidery thread is largely imported from a French manufacturer who runs a magnificent assortment of colours.

Supplies of other types of textile goods are imported largely from mainland Portugal, since the high tariff makes it impossible to bring in other than small quantities of the luxury type. Among imports from the United Kingdom in this category are cashmere sweaters, raincoats, bathing suits, poplin cloth and handkerchiefs, all under branded names, and woollen and worsted for men's suits and knitting wool. A partner in the largest department store in Funchal stated that the EFTA preference gives the United Kingdom an advantage over Italian, French and German merchandise, some of which he has dropped except in the case of outstanding novelties.

A noticeable deficiency in the Madeira shops is the absence of women's made-up dresses, since the local custom is to buy material and have it made up by dressmakers. In view of the abundance of skilled sempstresses in the Island the establishment of a clothing industry, both for internal consumption and export, would seem to be a natural development.

From clothing let us turn to another basic need, foodstuffs, in which a surprisingly wide range of specialities of United Kingdom

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CANARY ISLANDS, continued

not to feel that some British firms may be unaware of the opportunities. To do business in the Canaries it is virtually essential to have an active local agent and it is highly desirable that separate agents should be appointed in the two provinces of Teneriffe and Las Palmas since the whole archipelago cannot generally be properly attended to by a single agent. The British Consulates at Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, and at Las Palmas (Grand Canary) will gladly give advice on agents and general market conditions

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origin is available in the high class grocers shops, such as biscuits, jam and marmalade, chocolate and sweets, sauces, potted and tinned meats, and salted fish (Bacalao.) Add to these on the beverage side those necessities of entertaining, whisky and gin.

The limited resources of the Island in meat are now being supplemented from a frozen food store which imports meat, poultry, game and fish from the United Kingdom. This is a field which assuredly offers further scope.

A less rosy picture was painted by the junior partner of the largest hardware store in Funchal, who stated that in spite of his pro-British bias his firm was buying less from the United Kingdom each year. The main reasons for this unhappy situation, apart from the growing industrialization of continental Portugal, were price, styling and lack of personal visits. In hand tools this firm still buys from the United Kingdom which supplies the best quality tools, but they are more expensive than the German tools which take the bulk business.

Sanitary ware has been lost to Portuguese competition, 60 per cent cheaper, and of good quality styling; also, on price and styling, to good quality Italian ware. Domestic refrigerators are bought from Sweden and Germany and water heaters from Germany. The larger units of a well known United Kingdom brand are considered good though unable to work under low water pressure, but the smaller units have been less successful. This hardware storekeeper suggested that United Kingdom manufacturers should not be afraid to employ foreign designers as has been done successfully in the motor trade.

An interesting final criticism by this friendly young man was that trade fairs in Britain are less inspiring than Continental ones fewer new ideas and less aggressive selling.

In pleasing contrast to the above depressing narrative, a British subject established since the War as an agent-importer in Funchal has succeeded in building up a steady business in electric irons and toasters, hand tools, immersion heaters, electric batteries, aluminium chairs, razor blades, domestic refrigerators and television aerials. Another agent-importer spoke highly of his British representations, particularly of an electric cooker with revolving grill, and a washing machine, both manufactured by the same well known combine. His other United Kingdom imports, not all on an exclusive basis, include radio parts, vacuum cleaners and floor polishers, record changers, pressure cookers, flow heaters and fires. He is a great champion of British quality.

An Island which has no modern industries must depend, apart from what it can afford to import, on its soil and the sea. Commercial fishing is conducted on a traditionally small scale, mostly line fishing for sword fish and for tunny in season. Small boats powered by diesels of eight, twelve or twenty h.p. are the rule, for which twenty engines of a well-known British make were sold last year. A few hundred h.p. engines have also been supplied for cargo launches, plying to the neighbouring Island of Porto Santo. Owing to the prevalence of line fishing, fish hooks are consumed in fair quantities, and a particular type of well-known Norwegian mark is the most popular, followed by a French brand. Nylon fishing lines, which for sword fish caught at a depth of 3,000 feet, must exceed that in length, are believed to be chiefly of German origin, but it is possible that United Kingdom manufacturers might be able to obtain a share of this market.

The configuration of the Island does not lend itself to mechanized farming, but miniature tractors are used on a small scale for working the land between banana trees and vines. Those of British manufacture were not sufficiently powerful for the steep terrain and have been replaced by German ones. Automatic spraying equipment for vines is also supplied from Germany.

Space does not permit more than the following brief notes about various other products. Not many bicycles are sold since roads are too steep, but scooters of Portuguese and Italian make are popular. Radio and television sets, tape recorders and record players are imported largely from Germany, but certain speciality parts are of United Kingdom origin. Surgical rubber goods and stockings and bandages and some proprietary medicines are supplied by the United Kingdom, but pharmaceuticals are mostly of German, Swiss or Portuguese origin. At least one well-known line of cosmetics comes from the United Kingdom, also tooth paste and tooth brushes.

Two well-known makes of British shoe polish are sold. Bone china and crystal ware, on account of high duties, come into the luxury class and are imported in small quantities from the United Kingdom – also antique furniture. United Kingdom office equipment and papers, both carbon and toilet, are represented in Madeira and do a fair trade. Well-known brands of British cigarettes and tobacco are on sale, but over 95 per cent of cigarettes consumed in this Island are of local manufacture from predominantly Azores tobacco.

British cars still led the field for imports in 1963, but the picture has recently changed, in that imports of fully assembled cars into Portugal have been largely stopped in favour of local assembly plants. The future is, therefore, somewhat obscure, except that Madeira will only be permitted to import from mainland Portugal. Buses, of which an astonishing number circulate on Madeira's narrow and tortuous roads, have for some time past been imported in chassis form and the bodies added locally. United Kingdom firms share in these imports of chassis.

Communications by sea and air with continental Europe and the United Kingdom are relatively infrequent. At present the air passage is from Lisbon to Porto Santo by Transportes Aereos Portugueses Caravelle and then by ferry – about four hours – to Funchal. An airstrip has been constructed on Madeira and is due to come into operation this year, but it has not yet been decided whether it will operate by direct flights from the Continent to Madeira or by a shuttle service from Porto Santo. In either case the tourist potential will be augmented with consequent economic benefit to the Island.

Already new blocks of flats have been erected and private houses converted into Pensions. One of the largest hotels in Funchal is building a considerable extension and two new ones of approximately 300 rooms each, in both of which British capital is participating, are due to be started this year. In this connection a possibility should exist for the sale of earth moving and constructional equipment. At present there are only two bulldozers on the Island.

This new construction, for which the furniture and fittings are admitted duty free, provide excellent opportunities of introducing British equipment. Already one local agent is supplying to an existing hotel refrigerating plant and electrical fittings of United Kingdom manufacture.

Whilst the direct air service will undoubtedly lead to expansion of the tourist trade, which is the most hopeful line of development for Madeira, it is unlikely to equal in scale the transformation which has taken place in the Canaries, because of the higher cost of living and the absence of sand beaches. The Madeira members of Parliament are canvassing for the conversion of Funchal into a Free Port, but it seems unlikely that they will overcome the vested interests and traditional Portuguese bias in favour of a restricted economy. At present goods shipped from Lisbon, although duty free, pay at least five per cent custom charges and ten per cent freight, on top of which are imposed the 'Angola' sales taxes. Exporters from the United Kingdom have direct shipping lines available and should on no account become involved in transshipment via Lisbon.

A final plea must be made for more business visitors. If the market seems too small to warrant the expense, a combined holiday and business trip to Madeira and the Canaries could be beneficial both to health and pocket. The British Consulate at Funchal would do its best to assist such visitors; none of those who have sought its assistance recently have gone away empty handed.

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Contact:– **Dr. FRY'S TRANSLATION SERVICE**

2, Victoria Gardens, Ladbroke Road, Notting Hill Gate, London, W.11 **Telephone: PARK 5087 and 7163**

TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

United Kingdom and Bulgaria

FOLLOWING NEGOTIATIONS under the terms of the three-year Trade Arrangement of April 4, 1963 (pages 852-853 of the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 12, 1963) an Agreed Minute, with annexed quota lists relating to Anglo-Bulgarian trade for the 12 months ending March 31, 1965, was signed in Sofia on May 14. Arrangements for trade with Bulgaria during the current year are on the same basis as in previous years. Details of the quota lists are as follows:

Imports from the People's Republic of Bulgaria into the United Kingdom during the period April 1, 1964 to March 31, 1965

Goods of Bulgarian origin or manufacture

Item No.	Description of Goods	Value £'000 (c.i.f.) unless otherwise stated
1	Electrical equipment and materials, excluding fractional horse-power motors:	95 (a)
	Electric motors exceeding 1 k.w.	20
	Power transformers over 50 k.w.	20
	Accumulators	20
	Electrical insulating products of plastic	5
	Electrical insulators of porcelain	20
	Conduit tubes and fittings for electrical installations	10
2	Station tractors, platform trucks and hoists	40 (a)
3	Machine tools (subject to type)	100 (a)
4	Carbamide, and soda ash	20 (a)
5	Zinc white	10 (a)
6	Sodium nitrate	50 (a)
7	Pharmaceuticals, including galanthamine (Nivalin)	30 (a)
8	Carpets hand-made	150 (a)
9	Wooden articles and furniture, including pyrographic articles (of which not more than £50,000 for furniture)	150 (a)
10	Basketware (of which not more than £1,500 for wicker, cane and willow-ware)	30 (a)
11	Toys and games	45 (a)
12	Pottery and porcelain articles	40 (a)
13	Domestic glassware (of which not more than £15,000 for glassware decorated by cutting, etching, engraving, intaglio or gold enamelling)	30 (a)
14	Fancy goods and Christmas tree decorations (other than textile goods)	30 (a)
15	Leather jackets	150 (a)
16	Leather articles other than jackets and footwear	20 (a)
17	Leather footwear	100 (a)
18	Books and periodicals	5 (a)
19	Fabrics and made-up goods of cotton	20 (a)
20	Silk fabrics	20 (a)
21	Woollen textiles and ready-made clothes of wool	10 (a)
22	Fresh tomatoes	5 (a)
23	Onions	50 (a)
24	Fresh vegetables other than onions, tomatoes and potatoes	10 (a)
25	Garlic, pickled cucumbers, vine leaves and sauerkraut	120 (a)
	Garlic	15
	Pickled cucumbers	30
	Vine leaves	20
	Sauerkraut	55
26	Dried vegetables	350 (a)
27	Tomato puree	385 (a)
28	Canned tomatoes	1,300 (a)
29	Tomato juices, fruit juices and syrups, the following:	100 (a)
	Tomato juice	60
	Fruit juices not containing more than 8% by weight of commercial sweetening matter	20
	Syrups (flavoured) not containing more than 65% by weight of commercial sweetening matter	20
30	Canned vegetables other than tomatoes	100 (a)
31	Frozen vegetables	250 tons (a)
32	Frozen fruits (of which not more than 90 tons raspberries and strawberries taken together)	550 tons (a)
33	Fresh apples and pears	20 (a)
34	Grapes	100 (a)
35	Fresh peaches; nuts and almond kernels; cheese	115 (a)
	Fresh peaches	45
	Nuts and almond kernels	20
	Cheese	50
36	Fresh fruits other than apples, pears, peaches and grapes	15 (a)
37	Dried fruits	350 (a)
38	Apricot and peach pulp not containing more than 50% by weight of commercial sweetening matter and derived from fruit grown in Bulgaria	1,000 tons (a)
39	Strawberry and raspberry pulp not containing more than 50% by weight of commercial sweetening matter and derived from fruit grown in Bulgaria	1,500 tons (a)
40	Other fruit pulp not elsewhere specified (excluding grapefruit, pear and pineapple) not containing more than 50% by weight of commercial sweetening matter and derived from fruit grown in Bulgaria	500 tons (a)
41	Canned apricots, peaches and plums grown and packed in Bulgaria (of which not more than £30,000 for plums)	50 (a)
42	Canned fruits other than grapefruit, apricot, peach, pear, plum and pineapple) of which not more than £10,000 for strawberries, raspberries and apples taken together)	30 (a)
43	Jam and jelly (of which not more than 770 tons for raspberry, strawberry, black currant and plum jam and jelly taken together)	1,400 tons (a)
44	Wines and spirits	150 (a)
45	Canned ready-made dishes containing both meat and vegetables	50 (a) (d)
46	Canned meat other than ham, pork loin and poultry (of which not more than £50,000 for pigmeat)	350 (a) (d)
47	Frozen rabbit meat	50 (a) (d)
48	Fresh pork meat	p.m. (a) (d)
49	Poultry, uncooked	p.m. (a) (e)
50	Poultry, fully cooked, including canned boneless poultry	200 (a) (f)
51	Butter*	805 tons (a)
52	Miscellaneous (subject to type)	100 (a)
53	Marble and granite in slabs	30 (c)
54	Films, exposed	15 (c)
55	Tobacco	100 (b)
56	Chipboards	50 (c)
57	Lard	200 (c) (d)
58	Horse meat	200 (c)
59	Concrete of roses	10 (c)
60	Beans, haricot	600 (c)
61	Peanuts	50 (c)
62	Ammonium nitrate	50 (c)
63	Maize	700 (c)
64	Sunflower seeds	100 (c)
65	Cotton seeds	150 (c)
66	Vetches seeds	25 (c)
67	Poppy seeds	10 (c)
68	Attar of roses	50 (c)
69	Peppermint and geranium oil	100 (c)
70	Beech, including steamed beech	400 (c)
71	Plywood and unassembled parquet blocks and strips	300 (c)
72	Hides and furs	70 (c)
73	Cotton, rape, maize and sunflower oils	100 (c)
74	Bristles	20 (c)
75	Down and feathers of birds ordinarily used in the United Kingdom as articles of diet, and animal hair	40 (c)
76	Dried herbs and dried drugs	20 (c)
77	Red paprika	15 (c)
78	Onion seeds and other vegetable seeds	20 (c)
79	Coriander and aniseeds	10 (c)
80	Postage stamps	40 (c)
81	Paper and printed matter of a kind covered by Open General Licence	5 (c)
82	Fennel	10 (c)
83	Flax waste	20 (c)
84	Hemp waste	10 (c)
85	Casein	20 (c)
86	Colophony	30 (c)
87	Bone glue	30 (c)

* Quota as established under the arrangements for butter imports generally.

Notes:
(a) Specific import licences are required.
(b) Estimate only (licences freely issued).
(c) Estimate only (item on Open General or Open Individual Import Licence).
(d) Subject to Public Health Imported Food Regulations.
(e) Subject to Poultry Carcases Landing Order, 1955.
(f) As defined by the Poultry Carcases Landing Order, 1955, subject to Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 5 Order, S.I. 1934, No. 361.

Imports from the United Kingdom into the People's Republic of Bulgaria during the period April 1, 1964 to March 31, 1965

PART I

GOODS OF UNITED KINGDOM ORIGIN OR MANUFACTURE

The Government of Bulgaria will give general facilities for the import of goods not mentioned in Part II of this list to a value of £9,100,000, and will give facilities especially for the following types:

Breeding livestock, food and agricultural products, and beverages.
Chemicals, pharmaceuticals, fungacides, insecticides, weed killers and fertilizers.
Mineral manufactures.
Ferrous and non-ferrous metals and manufactures thereof.
Machinery, plant, equipment and parts (including electrical), including that for the agricultural, chemical, food and drink, textile, tobacco working, printing, packaging, paper converting, glass making and tanning industries; tractors; machine tools; engines, boilers, turbines and generating sets; pumps; ball and roller bearings; portable power tools and hand tools; data processing and other office machinery; refrigeration equipment.
Radio, radar, television, telecommunication, navigation and signalling equipment (including domestic equipment) and components, and parts thereof.
Railway rolling stock and equipment.
Aircraft, engines and equipment.
New and secondhand ships and boats.
Commercial vehicles.
Wood veneers.
Textile yarns and man-made fibres.

(*Continued on next page*)

UNITED KINGDOM AND BULGARIA, continued.

PART II

The following specific quotas are established:

Item No.	Description of Goods	Value £'000 (f.o.b.)
1	Leather and leather goods	10
2	Rubber manufactures	30
3	Various papers and cigarette filters	100
4	Textile manufactures and apparel including linoleum and leather cloth	30
5	Film equipment	10
6	Vehicles, motor cycles, motor scooters, bicycles and motor assisted bicycles, spare parts and accessories and service equipment, other than commercial vehicles	70
7	Industrial and scientific instruments	30
8	Films exposed	10
9	Books	25
10	Consumer goods, not elsewhere specified, including the following: Razor and razor blades. Clocks, watches and parts. Domestic appliances. Sports goods. Musical instruments, records and recording tapes. Adhesive tapes. Sensitized materials. Hearing aids. Jewellery. Smokers' requisites.	85

Portugal and Sweden

THE PORTUGUESE *Diario do Governo* First Series, No. 83 of April 7, 1964, published Decree-Law No. 45, 644, giving Government approval for the ratification of the bilateral Portuguese/Swedish Commercial Agreement signed in Geneva on November 18, 1963.

This arrangement will be ratified by the two Governments and will enter into force 30 days after the exchange of instruments of ratification.

Under the agreement, Sweden has agreed to apply the rules of Article 3 of the EFTA Convention to the following agricultural goods:

Number in the Swedish Tariff	Description
22.05	Wine of fresh grapes; grape must with fermentation arrested by the addition of alcohol:
100	Sparkling.
	Not sparkling:
	Containing in alcohol not over 14 per cent by volume:
210	In vessels containing not more than 10 litres.
290	In other vessels.
	Containing in alcohol over 14 per cent by volume:
310	In vessels containing not more than 10 litres.
390	In other vessels.

The Portuguesc have also agreed to apply the general timetable in Article 3 of the EFTA Convention to the following items:

Tariff Number	Description
EX. 73.31.03	Horeshoe nails.
EX. 82.04.02	Blow lamps.
EX. 84.06.02	Outboard engines.
EX. 84.15.02	Refrigerators (weighing up to 200 kg. each only for domestic use).
EX. 84.54.02	n.s. machines and apparatus.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 459 and 460).

We are cash buyers of merchandise of every description. Also Clearance Stocks, Discontinued Lines, Surplus and Redundant Stocks, also BOTTLES, Jars, Screw Caps, Cartons, and other Packaging Materials. In fact, goods of all kinds can be disposed of through us without delay, on the most favourable terms, and without trouble.

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Norway and Czechoslovakia

THE THREE-YEAR trade agreement between Norway and Czechoslovakia, signed in Oslo on February 11, 1963, provided for annual quota lists to be drawn up in the form of Supplementary Protocols. The agreement of trade between the two countries in 1964 was signed in Prague on March 13, 1964.

The quota lists for 1964 provide for Norwegian exports of fish and fish products, hardened fats, pyrites, chemicals, rolling mill products, paper of all kinds and raw hides. The list for Czechoslovakian exports includes sugar, textiles, motor cars and cycles, machinery, chemical and pharmaceutical raw materials, musical instruments, and china and glass manufactures.

Under the trade agreement for 1963, Norway bought from Czechoslovakia goods (ships excluded) to the value of 79·3 million kroner as compared with 74·2 million kroner in 1962. Czechoslovakian imports from Norway (ships excluded) amounted to 68·4 million kroner compared with 67·1 million kroner in 1962.

The detailed lists of goods to be exchanged may be seen on application to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 449 and 450).

China and Czechoslovakia

THE PEKING PRESS recently reported the signing of a goods exchange and payments agreement for 1964. The agreement was signed in Peking.

Under the agreement China is to export to Czechoslovakia mineral ores, foodstuffs, annual products, textiles and other goods. Czechoslovakia will export to China steel products, machine tools, lorries, spare parts for machinery and other items.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2226), quoting reference C.R.E. 5615/G.

Turkey and USSR

A PROTOCOL supplementing the Trade and Payments Agreement dated October 8, 1937 between Turkey and the USSR, was signed in Ankara on March 9, 1964, and will regulate trade exchanges between the two countries for one year from April 1, 1964.

Annexed to the protocol are lists of goods, 'A' covering USSR exports to Turkey, and 'B' covering Turkish exports to the USSR.

A translation into English of the protocol may been seen at Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E53, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel.: City 5757, Ext. 460 and 462).

British commercial representatives in India

MR. J. ASHWOOD, until recently an Assistant British Trade Commissioner at Toronto, has been appointed as a British Trade Commissioner at Calcutta and will take up his appointment in July. He will succeed Mr. D. J. R. Hack who was transferred to Melbourne in April.

£2 million loan for Mexican railcars

THE Export Credits Guarantee Department signed on May 25, with Kleinwort Benson Ltd., a Financial Guarantee covering a loan of approximately £2 million for the finance of Mexican purchase of 40 Metropolitan-Cammell railcars. The loan, covering 80 per cent of the contract price, is repayable within ten years, roughly eight years from delivery of the railcars.

Kleinwort Benson represent a consortium of the Midland Bank Ltd. and Insurance Export Finance Co. Ltd. The parties to the supply contract are Metropolitan-Cammell Carriage and Wagon Co. Ltd., and Ferrocaririles Nacionales De Mexico.

This is the eleventh Financial Guarantee signed by ECGD, bringing the total of loans covered to £55 million relating to contracts totalling £69 million.

Information for exporters

Brief details are given below of overseas inquiries for British products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the 'Export Service Bulletin'.

The Bulletin, published daily, is available to manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H 35, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 433) (Telex 25977). Copies of particular issues containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.

Calls for tender

Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Extension 404 and 406). Please quote reference numbers in all inquiries. The date given is the closing date, and refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated.

Tender documents are available on loan in those cases marked with an asterisk.*

AUSTRALIA

Bridge Construction for Department of Main Roads, New South Wales. June 23. E.S.B. 15525/64.

Switchgear for Southern Electric Authority of Queensland, Australia. June 24. E.S.B. 15270/64.*

BOLIVIA

Canning Plant, Refrigeration Plant for Bolivian Development Corporation. Not known. E.S.B. 15295/64.

BURMA

Clamps for Burma Railways. June 15. E.S.B. 14985/64.*

People's Stores Corporation:

Concrete Mixers. June 16. E.S.B. 15271/64.*
Paper Shredding Machines. June 11. E.S.B. 15279/64.*
Anchors. June 12. E.S.B. 14952/64.*
Shantung. Closing date not yet known. E.S.B. 14965/64.
Lamps. June 10. E.S.B. 14979/64.*
Rolling Stock (Tipping Wagons). June 12. E.S.B. 15569/64.*
M.T. Spares. June 15. E.S.B. 14990/64.*
Motor Vehicle Spares. June 10. E.S.B. 14980/64.*
Lamps. June 10. E.S.B. 14981/64.*
M.T. Spares. June 10. E.S.B. 14986/64.*
M.T. Spares. June 15. E.S.B. 14987/64.*
M.T. Spares. June 15. E.S.B. 14988/64.*
M.T. Spares. June 15. E.S.B. 14989/64.*

CEYLON

Pharmaceuticals for Ministry of Health and Housing. August 4. E.S.B. 15519/64.
Strawboards for Government Stores Department. July 28. E.S.B. 15517/64.
Sulphuric Acid for Transport Board. June 10. E.S.B. 15524/64.*
Twine for Ministry of Finance. June 16. E.S.B. 15518/64.

COLOMBIA

Airport Signals Systems for Empresa Colombiana de Aerodromos. June 30. Tender documents in Spanish available for loan. E.S.B. 15594/64.*

ECUADOR

Hydro-Electric Plant Machinery for Empresa Electrica de Bolivar. June 19. E.S.B. 15294/64.*

EL SALVADOR

Blood Bank Equipment for Proveeduria General de la Republica. June 30. Tender documents in Spanish available. E.S.B. 15267/64.*

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:

Babbit Metal. June 12. E.S.B. 14954/64.*
Steel Pipes. June 12. E.S.B. 14967/64.*
Measuring Instruments; Valves. June 12. E.S.B. 14977/64.*
Heat Exchanger. June 15. E.S.B. 14978/64.*
Generator, Electronic Counter, Hair Spring. June 15. E.S.B. 14999/64.*
Ferro Chromium. (Further Information.) June 12. E.S.B. 22068/63.*
Axle Steel. June 12. E.S.B. 14970/64.*
Babbit Metal. June 11. E.S.B. 14971/64.*
Radial Drilling and Boring Machine. June 19. E.S.B. 15574/64.*
Valves for Gas Cylinders. June 11. E.S.B. 15575/64.*
Winch Trucks. June 18. E.S.B. 15578/64.*
Steam Traps. June 19. E.S.B. 15579/64.*
Line Construction Truck. June 18. E.S.B. 15581/64.*
Alloy Ingots. June 23. E.S.B. 15583/64.*
Steel Pipe. June 23. E.S.B. 15580/64.*
Radio Equipment. June 23. E.S.B. 15585/64.*
Plumbago-Crucible. June 22. E.S.B. 15573/64.*
Steel Casing. June 23. E.S.B. 15577/64.*
Potassium Borofuorate. June 23. E.S.B. 15582/64.*
Telecommunication Equipment. June 19. E.S.B. 15586/64.*
Diesel Engines. June 22. E.S.B. 15587/64.*
Flanging Machine. June 19. E.S.B. 15589/64.*
Welding Electrodes. June 10. E.S.B. 14968/64.*

GREECE

Machinery and Equipment for Dairy Plant for Agricultural Bank. June 30. E.S.B. 15259/64.*

Institute of Social Insurance:

Chemical Reagents. June 19. E.S.B. 15260/64.*
Laboratory Glassware and Equipment. June 9. E.S.B. 15239/64.*

Ministry of Trade:

Bulldozer Spares. July 2. E.S.B. 15240/64.*
Paper. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to June 23. E.S.B. 13476/64.*

Hellenic State Railways:

Stoves and Stove Pipes. June 12. E.S.B. 14649/64.*
Tyres and Tubes. June 9. E.S.B. 14650/64.*

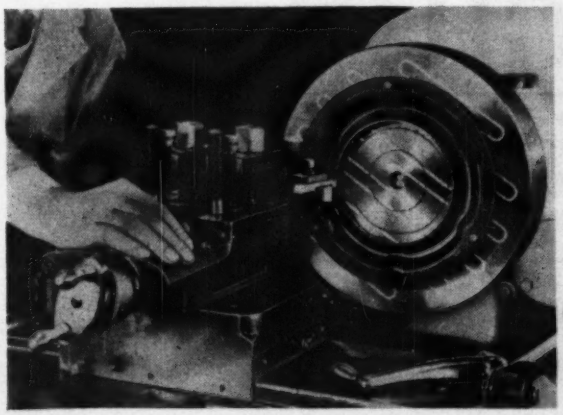
GUATEMALA

Steel for Instituto Nacional de Electrificacion. July 6. E.S.B. 15238/64.

INDIA

Cone Drilling Machine for Chief Irrigation Engineer, Hyderabad. June 15. E.S.B. 14943/64.*
Crane for Indian Railways. August 14. E.S.B. 15266/64.

A contract engaging a British consortium to carry out a comprehensive study of the problems involved in the renewal and repair of the existing main railway line from Duran to Quito, a distance of 275 miles, and for the construction of a new 200-mile three-product oil pipeline, was signed in London recently by H.E. Colonel Segundo D. Morochz (left), the Minister of Public Works for Ecuador. Mr. G. W. Alexander (centre), Powell Duffryn Ltd., signed on behalf of the consortium, which consists of George Wimpey & Co. Ltd., Associated Electrical Industries Ltd., Guest Keen & Nettlefold Ltd., and Powell Duffryn Ltd. H.E. Don Alberto Wright (right), Ecuadorian Ambassador, signed on behalf of the State Railway Company. The contract was the outcome of a visit which representatives of the firms paid to Ecuador in November 1963.



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PM 214

Drilling Machines for Director-General, Supplies and Disposals. June 23. E.S.B. 15280/64.*
Generating Machinery; Switchgear for Madras State Electricity Board. August 14. E.S.B. 15241/64.
Route Relay Interlocking for Western Railway. (Further Information.) July 28. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 13299/64.*
Railway Wheels and Axles for Integral Coach Factory, Madras. June 18. E.S.B. 15537/64.*
Steel Drums for India Supply Mission, Washington. June 15. E.S.B. 15534/64/DLF.
Switchgear Panels for Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (Further Information.) June 22. E.S.B. 13711/64.*
Transformer for Maharashtra State Electricity Board. June 11. E.S.B. 15277/64.
Transmission Towers for Punjab State Electricity Board. July 8. E.S.B. 15299/64.
Workshops Division, Poona:
Bending and Straightening Machine. June 25. E.S.B. 14958/64.
Plate Straightening Machine. June 25. E.S.B. 14957/64.
Plate Bending Machine. June 25. E.S.B. 14956/64.
Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd.:
Photographic Lamp. June 10. E.S.B. 15225/64.
Polishing Machine. June 10. E.S.B. 15226/64.
Contact Copying Machine. June 10. E.S.B. 15227/64.
Procurement Circle, Taiwara Township:
Cable. June 22. E.S.B. 15275/64.
Hydraulic Jack. August 12. E.S.B. 15282/64.
Pumps. July 29. E.S.B. 15283/64.*
Track Pin Press. July 17. E.S.B. 15281/64.*
Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay:
Exhalograph. June 29. E.S.B. 15274/64.
Steel Rods. June 15. E.S.B. 14938/64.*
Electric Hoists. June 16. E.S.B. 14939/64.*
Inspection and Sorting Equipment. June 17. E.S.B. 15272/64.*

IRAN

Chemicals for Army Armaments' Bureau. July 14. E.S.B. 15300/64.*

IRAQ

Ambulances for Ministry of Finance. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 14616/64.*
Building Project for Ministry of Communications. September 26. E.S.B. 15526/64.
Buses for Mutassarrifiyah of Kirkuk Liwa. Closing date postponed to June 17. E.S.B. 12427/64.
Electronic Equipment for Ministry of Communications. September 26. E.S.B. 15532/64.
Shackle Ironworks for the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 13224/64.*
Stationery for Ministry of Defence. June 28. E.S.B. 15521/64.

IRISH REPUBLIC

Lift Installation for Cork County Council. Closing date postponed to June 12. E.S.B. 13066/64.

JORDAN

Jenin Municipality:
Electrical Network Equipment. June 17. E.S.B. 15297/64.
Survey for Sewage Scheme. June 17. E.S.B. 15298/64.

KUWAIT

Caustic Soda for Kuwait Oil Co. Ltd. June 14. E.S.B. 14960/64.*

MOROCCO

Laboratory Equipment for Pharmacie Centrale Casablanca. June 10. E.S.B. 15545/64.*

MOZAMBIQUE

Ports, Railways and Transport Department:
Electrical Equipment. June 11. E.S.B. 14919/64.

Claimed to be one of the longest loads to travel on the Transport Ferry Service's 'Doric Ferry,' this oxygen plant which was built at the Ruabon factory in North Wales of Air Products Ltd., recently left Tilbury for the Esmer Werke works in Eastern Switzerland where it will be used for manufacture of oxygen in the chemical industry.

Rubber Pistons. June 11. E.S.B. 14918/64.
Spares for Measuring Instruments. July 3. E.S.B. 14922/64.

NEW ZEALAND

Automatic Data Logging Equipment for Dunedin City Corporation Electricity Department. July 31. E.S.B. 15558/64.*
Paper for Government Printing Office, Wellington. June 10. E.S.B. 15563/64.*
Switchgear for Christchurch City Council. E.S.B. 15562/64.*
General Post Office, Wellington:
Fire Alarm Transmitters. June 18. E.S.B. 14961/64.*
Television Receivers. June 19. E.S.B. 14962/64.*
Locks (Brass). June 24. E.S.B. 15546/64.*
Motor Drills and Brakers. June 17. E.S.B. 15547/64.*

NORTHERN RHODESIA

Hospital Equipment for Central Supplies and Tender Board. June 12. E.S.B. 15205/64.*

PANAMA

Generators for Instituto de Recursos Hidraulicos y Electrificacion. July 23. E.S.B. 15243/64.*

PAKISTAN

Fire Alarm Equipment for Investment, Promotion and Supplies Department. June 16. E.S.B. 15203/64.
Railway Sleepers for Pakistan Western Railway, Lahore. June 24. E.S.B. 15204/64.*

PORTUGAL

Airport Radar System for Civil Aviation. July 15. E.S.B. 15560/64.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA

Machine Tools for Autonomous Highway Board. June 11. E.S.B. 15251/64.

Vehicles for Luanda Municipality. July 1. E.S.B. 15250/64.
Laboratorio de Engenharia de Angola:
Engineering Laboratory Equipment. July 14. Tender documents in Portuguese and English available. E.S.B. 15244/64.*
Laboratory Equipment. July 20. E.S.B. 15230/64.

SAUDI ARABIA

Medical Supplies for Ministry of Health. Closing date postponed to June 17. E.S.B. 7578/64.*

SOUTH AFRICA

Water Car Trailers for Transvaal Provincial Tender Board. June 19. E.S.B. 15540/64.*
Provincial Administration for Cape of Good Hope:
Sports Equipment. June 12. E.S.B. 15265/64.*
Laboratory Equipment. June 16. E.S.B. 15264/64.*
South African Railways:
Carrier Telephone Systems. June 12. E.S.B. 15542/64.*
Trimming Press. June 12. E.S.B. 15541/64.*
Crane. June 12. E.S.B. 15543/64.*
Vehicles. June 12. E.S.B. 15544/64.*

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Beer Tanker Trailers for City Council, Salisbury. June 9. E.S.B. 15530/64.*
Carriage and Wagon Tyres for Rhodesia Railways. June 11. E.S.B. 15600/64.

SUDAN

Telephones for Ministry of Communications. June 20. E.S.B. 15714/64.*
Sudan Railways:
Cranes. June 25. E.S.B. 15711/64.*
Crane. June 18. E.S.B. 15712/64.*

THAILAND

Insulators for Provincial Electricity Authority, Samsen. June 10. E.S.B. 15568/64.*

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Paper for Thailand Tobacco Monopoly. June 11. E.S.B. 15556/64.
Spring Eyelet Rolling Machine for State Railways of Thailand. June 23. E.S.B. 15557/64.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Electricity Commission:
Electricity Meters. July 8. E.S.B. 15233/64.*
Cable. July 8. E.S.B. 15237/64.*
Transformers. July 8. E.S.B. 15232/64.*
Transformers. July 8. E.S.B. 15231/64.*
Meters. July 8. E.S.B. 15234/64.*
Meters. July 8. E.S.B. 15235/64.*
Electricity Meters. July 8. E.S.B. 15236/64.*

TURKEY

State Railways Administration:
Grease Boxes. June 10. E.S.B. 15503/64.*
Monoblock Wheels. June 10. E.S.B. 15502/64.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Circuit Breakers for Purchasing Agent, City of Seattle. June 9. E.S.B. 15571/64.*
Turbines for United States Army Engineer District, Portland. July 7. E.S.B. 14940/64.*

Agency and export opportunities, market reports, etc.

Further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (City 5757, Ext. 427). Please quote reference numbers in all inquiries.

All Countries
Successful bidders for overseas contracts. (E.S.B. 75/64.)

Australia
Agency inquiry for wire rope grips. (E.S.B. 15188/64.)
Agency inquiry for motor accessories; hardware; sporting goods; car safety belts. (E.S.B. 14232/64.)
Manufacturer under licence – engineering products; metalware. (E.S.B. 15003/64.)
Manufacture under licence – electrical transmission equipment. (E.S.B. 15336/64.)
Inquiry for automotive supplies; hand tools – further information. (E.S.B. 9636/64.)

Bahamas
Agency inquiry for knitwear; stationery; sun helmets; textiles. (E.S.B. 15424/64.)

Belgium
Manufacture under licence – engineering equipment and appliances. (E.S.B. 15463/64.)

Bolivia
Inquiry for rolled steel sheets. (E.S.B. 15291/64.)

Canada
Agency inquiry for trout flies. (E.S.B. 15004/64.)
Agency inquiry for veterinary instruments and supplies. (E.S.B. 15006/64.)
Inquiry for books; maps; prints and lithographs. (E.S.B. 14804/64.)
Inquiry for confectionery; haberdashery; cutlery; auto accessories; toys; novelties; small wares. (E.S.B. 34107/61.)
Market report on hand-knitting yarns. (E.S.B. 9106/64.)
Freight allowances taken into account for dumping duty purposes. (C.R.E. 5233/9/G.)

Denmark
Agency inquiry for coffee-mills. (E.S.B. 15115/64.)

Finland
Agency inquiry for chassis protection material. (E.S.B. 15319/64.)
Agency inquiry for canvas chairs; camping equipment; cotton piece-goods; G.I. sheeting. (E.S.B. 14292/64.)

France
Agency inquiry for medical accessories. (E.S.B. 14829/64.)
Agency inquiry for lamps. (E.S.B. 15008/64.)
Agency inquiry for chemical machinery and equipment; industrial heating equipment. (E.S.B. 15012/64.)
Agency inquiry for machinery and plant. (E.S.B. 15090/64.)
Market report on Beauvais and the Oise. (E.S.B. 14853/64.)
Market report on the department of the Orne. (E.S.B. 14883/64.)

Germany, Federal Republic of
Manufacture under licence – road building machinery; construction equipment. (E.S.B. 14703/64.)

Hong Kong
Agency inquiry for laboratory equipment. (E.S.B. 14799/64.)
Inquiry for ammeter and voltmeter materials; electric motors. (E.S.B. 14773/64.)

India
Inquiry for handbag frames and fittings. (E.S.B. 14513/64.)
Electrical power. (E.S.B. 14896/64.)

Iraq
Inquiry for sports equipment. (E.S.B. 15622/64.)

Israel
Inquiry in respect of technical representation. (E.S.B. 9665/64.)

Italy
Agency inquiry for construction machinery and equipment. (E.S.B. 15129/64.)
Agency inquiry for clutch linings; hydraulic equipment. (E.S.B. 14859/64.)
Agency inquiry for furniture; interior decoration articles. (E.S.B. 15162/64.)

Jamaica
Agency inquiry for hand tools. (E.S.B. 15475/64.)
Agency inquiry for animal foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 15063/64.)
Inquiry for diesel generators. (E.S.B. 14850/64.)

Kenya
Inquiry for trailer component parts. (E.S.B. 14766/64.)

Kuwait
Agency inquiry for clothing; electrical appliances; handbags; pharmaceuticals; shoes. (E.S.B. 15409/64.)

Liberia
Inquiry for chemicals; pressure cookers; tube containers. (E.S.B. 14851/64.)

Malaysia
Agency inquiry for belting; chain blocks; pumps; saws and blades; steel strapping. (E.S.B. 15021/64.)
Agency inquiry for adhesives; aluminium sheets; metal working machinery; polystyrene foam; tiles. (E.S.B. 15337/64.)
Agency inquiry for pumps. (E.S.B. 14828/64.)

Mexico
Inquiry for label printing machinery. (E.S.B. 14418/64.)
Manufacture under licence – circuit breakers. (E.S.B. 15056/64.)

Netherlands
Inquiry for ships stores. (E.S.B. 15376/64.)
Inquiry for steering wheels. (E.S.B. 15364/64.)
Market report on men's and boys' ready-made outerwear. (E.S.B. 5999/64.)

New Zealand
Agency inquiry for cotton duck. (E.S.B. 15013/64.)

North America
Visits of department store buyers. (E.S.B. 506/64.)

Norway/Czechoslovakia
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 5199/G.)

Norway/Soviet Union
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 9034/G.)

Pakistan
Inquiry for diesel generating sets. (E.S.B. 15533/64.)
Market report on air conditioning equipment. (E.S.B. 12380/64.)

Saudi Arabia
Joint venture – salt mining and exploitation. (E.S.B. 6041/64.)

South Africa
Agency inquiry for knitwear; plastics foam; slide fasteners; textiles. (E.S.B. 14793/64.)
Agency inquiry for seed cleaners. (E.S.B. 15133/64.)
Inquiry for food processing machinery; wine making equipment. (E.S.B. 14800/64.)
Inquiry for industrial materials. (E.S.B. 9796/64.)

Southern Rhodesia
Agency inquiry for sportswear; women's wear. (E.S.B. 9772/64.)
Agency inquiry for babywear; canned fish; dresses; piece-goods. (E.S.B. 15168/64.)

Spain
Inquiry for water reservoirs. (E.S.B. 15072/64.)

Sweden
Agency inquiry for knitting wool. (E.S.B. 15615/64.)

Switzerland
Agency inquiry for textiles. (E.S.B. 14839/64.)
Agency inquiry for piece-goods. (E.S.B. 15402/64.)

Trinidad
Agency inquiry for industrial protective equipment; welding equipment. (E.S.B. 15148/64.)

Trucial States
Inquiry for suitings. (E.S.B. 15682/64.)

United States of America
Agency inquiry for shot guns. (E.S.B. 15124/64.)
Inquiry for piece-goods; woollen fabrics. (E.S.B. 15113/64.)
Inquiry for brass coil and strip. (E.S.B. 14749/64.)
Inquiry for navigational equipment. (E.S.B. 15019/64.)
Inquiry for raincoat fabrics. (E.S.B. 15103/64.)
Manufacture under licence – conveyor sorting systems. (E.S.B. 7605/64.)

Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK (RTM) GOODS IN OVERSEAS TARIFF LISTS

The Lists of Tariff, Customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

AUSTRALIA

Import licensing relaxations

A NOTICE WAS PUBLISHED in the *Board of Trade Journal* on August 9, 1963, page 319, giving details of the revised Schedule of Categories of goods remaining subject to import licensing controls in Australia. Amendments were published on December 13, page 1343 and January 31, 1964, page 240.

The Australian Department of Trade has now advised that consequent upon action taken on the Tariff Board's report on ball bearings, the import licensing restrictions on ball bearings are removed as from May 14, 1964.

As a result of this decision, the Schedule of Categories should be amended as follows:

Category Item	Short Description	Licensing Treatment
Delete:		
ex 176 A	Bearings of classes, sizes and types, equivalent to the range listed in attachment 'A' to L.I. 1963/11 (Grouped with ex 359 D, Bearings of classes, sizes and types equivalent to the range listed in attachment 'A' to L.I. 1963/11).	A.D.M.
ex 176 A	Balance excluding roller bearings	A
ex 359 D	Bearings of classes, sizes and types equivalent to the range listed in attachment 'A' to L.I. 1963/11 (Grouped with ex 176 A, Bearings of classes, sizes and types equivalent to the range listed in attachment 'A' to L.I. 1963/11)	A.D.M.

Revision of customs by-laws

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced changes in the by-laws shown below:

New and amended by-laws

The following goods will be admitted under the By-law Tariff until further notice:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND MEDICINES: Medicines: Dimethylaminoethyl-p-chlorophenoxy acetate	285 (B) (1)	Free
FOIL, aluminium: Backed with vegetable parchment paper, for use in the wrapping of butter, under security	449 (A) (1)	Free
GLASS: Rods being parts for filament lamps of the types covered by Item 181 (D) (1) (a)		
MACHINERY, MACHINES, etc.: Machinery, equipment and materials imported for use in oil exploration and the development of oil fields to the stage at which, in the opinion of the Minister, commercial production is practicable, including replacement parts therefor and mechanical driving units and apparatus for transmitting power from the driving units to the driven units and, if imported at the time the major exploration unit is imported, ancillary equipment forming part of a complete exploration camp, but not including in any circumstances – earth moving equipment, vehicles of general purpose types, lubricants and fuels of all kinds, foodstuffs including beverages and tobacco or tobacco products Optical mechanical instruments for the production of a stationary image of moving mechanism, but not including stroboscopes working on the flashing light principle		
PAPER, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 335 (A) (3), 335 (A) (4) or 335 (A) (5), for use in wrapping fruit, under security	335 (A) (1) (a)	Free
SURGICAL AND DENTAL AND VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES OR X-RAY APPARATUS OR ACCESSORIES: Artificial coil kidney units, disposable provided they are: In direct transit to Australia on May 7, 1964, and are entered for home consumption on arrival; or In bond in Australia on May 7, 1964, and are entered for home consumption on or before June 8, 1964. Cards, blood grouping, individually packed in moisture proof metallic foil, partly coated with a cellulose film upon which prepared test serum reagents are dried.	419 (C) (1)	Free
TEXTILE GOODS: Man-made fibres: Nylon, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 460 (B) (2) (d) (2), provided the goods are entered for home consumption on or before September 30, 1964	449 (A) (1)	Free
VEHICLE PARTS: The By-law relating to vehicle parts under Tariff Item 359 (D) (3) published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 24, 1963 (pages 1208-1209), is now amended: By adding to the Table of goods excluded the following: Bearings, ball, when not fitted to any other component. Bearings, roller other than tapered roller, when not fitted to any other component.		
WIRE: Lead-in, for filament lamps of the types covered by Tariff Item 181 (D) (1) (a)	449 (A) (1)	Free

Cancelled by-laws

The following goods are removed from the provisions of by-law entry and will now be classified under the substantive item indicated:

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Goods	Classifications and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES AND MATERIALS:		
Lightning arresters, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 179 (K) (1) (a), suitable for use in electricity systems operating at a pressure of 22 kV. and 33 kV. (both inclusive) . .	179 (K) (1) (a)	10% *ad val.*

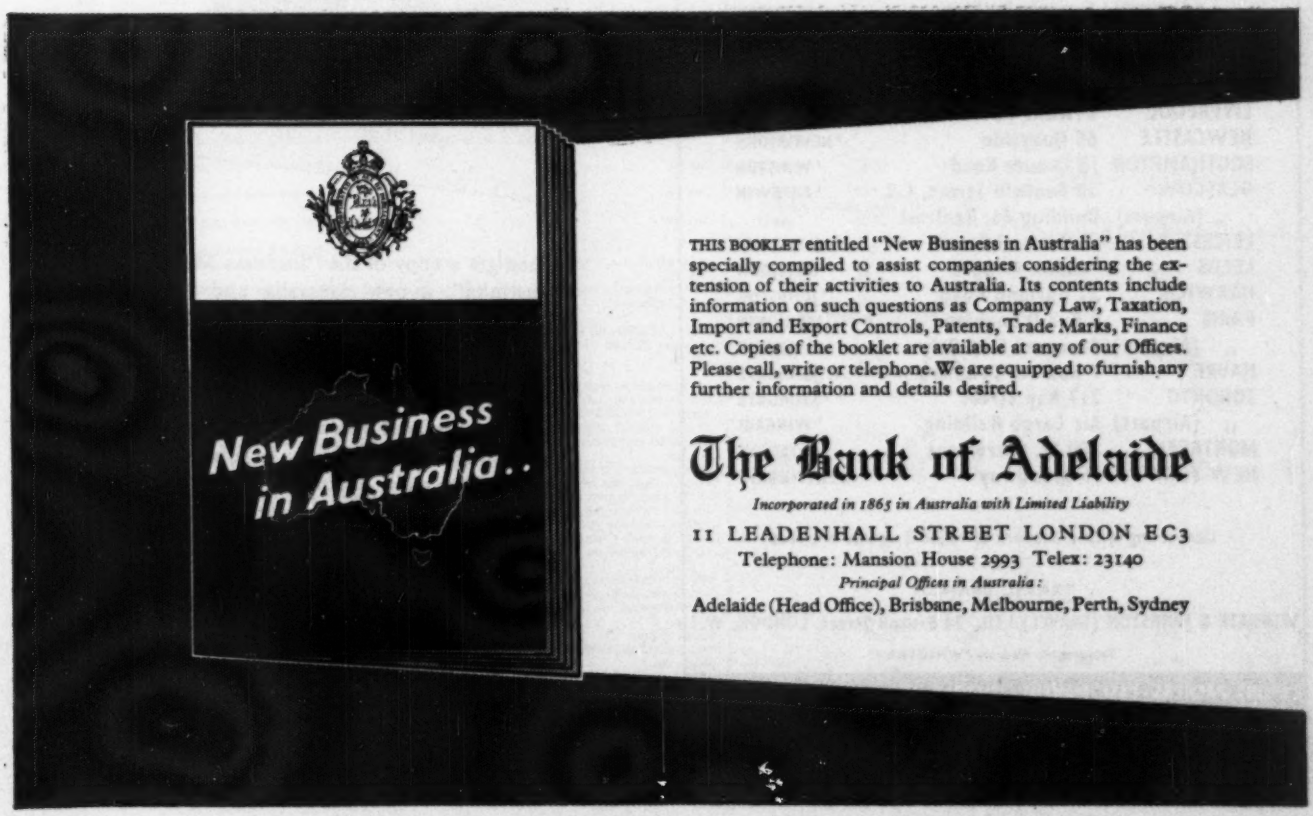
Decisions on tariff classifications

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced the following decisions on the application of the Australian Tariff:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
MACHINERY, MACHINES, etc.:		
Pressing and fusing appliances, collar, not being of the type ordinarily used in the household.	176 (Y)	Manually operated 12½% *ad val.* Other Free
METERS:		
Propeller type water meters (photos to collectors) As inferential water meters of the turbine type.	208 (A) (2)	27½% *ad val.*
PAPER AND PAPERBOARD:		
In rolls or in sheets:		
Newsprint, that is to say, paper having a water absorbency when tested by the one-minute Cobb method of not less than 45 grammes per square metre, containing not less than 70% of mechanical wood pulp and of a weight not less than 48 nor more than 62 grammes per square metre . . .	335 (A) (2) (c)	Free
NOTE: Provided not contrary to the specifications (if any) of the paper as invoiced, the following tolerances may be allowed:		
Water absorbency, 4½ grammes per square metre.		
Weight, 3 grammes per square metre.		

Continued on Page 1193

Mr. M. Flueli (left), general manager, Lucas (Switzerland); Mr. D. J. Hunt, technical service representative, Joseph Lucas (Export); and Mr. R. C. Robinson (right), British Consul, Zurich, at the recent inauguration ceremony of the Lucas Service School in Zurich. The school was in operation for six weeks during which time ten courses of varied interest were given, covering electrical and petrol injection equipment and CAV fuel injection equipment. Special maintenance courses were also given to technical representatives of various importers covering Lucas Group equipment. These courses were designed to assist in fault finding and reducing time when heavy plant is out of operation. This was the sixth of the series of service schools, the others having taken place in Argentina, Beirut, Brazil, Mexico and Singapore.



THIS BOOKLET entitled "New Business in Australia" has been specially compiled to assist companies considering the extension of their activities to Australia. Its contents include information on such questions as Company Law, Taxation, Import and Export Controls, Patents, Trade Marks, Finance etc. Copies of the booklet are available at any of our Offices. Please call, write or telephone. We are equipped to furnish any further information and details desired.

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MANCHESTER	Corn Exchange Buildings	'STONWIN'
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LIVERPOOL	Orleans House	'WINGATE'
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Details of tariff changes (including temporary duties)

DETAILS ARE GIVEN below of the changes made in Customs Duties by the Australian Customs Tariff Proposals which came into effect on May 14, 1964. Deletions from and additions to the Customs Tariff are shown by square brackets and italics respectively.

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties			New Duties		
		British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
139	Aluminium and alloys in chief part by weight of aluminium, but not including alloys containing more than 10% by weight of iron or more than 10% by weight of nickel:						
	[(A) Unwrought; waste and scrap:						
	(1) Unwrought aluminium . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	12½%	12½%			
	(2) Unwrought alloys . . . . . per ton	£3	£3 7s. 6d.	£3 7s. 6d.	Free	7½%	7½%
	and *ad val.*	..	10%	10%	(Under new item 139 (A))		
	(3) Waste and scrap] . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%			
	(A) Unwrought; waste and scrap . . . . . *ad val.*	Various (Under former items 139 (A) (1), (2) and (3))			Free	7½%	7½%
	[(E) Foil, whether or not embossed, cut to shape, perforated, coated or printed, or backed with paper or other reinforcing material, of a thickness (excluding any backing) not exceeding 0·15 millimetre] . . . . . *ad val.*	15%	22½%	22½%	17½%	25%	30%
					(Under new item 139 (E))		
	(E) Foil, whether or not embossed, cut to shape, perforated, coated or printed, or backed with paper or other reinforcing material, of a thickness (excluding any backing) not exceeding 0·20 millimetre . . . . . *ad val.*	15%	22½%	22½%	17½%	25%	30%
		(Under former item 139 (E))					
		15%	30%	30%			
		And, on the aluminium content, for each £1 of the equalizing cost per ton (as determined by the Minister from time to time for the purposes of this sub-item as applicable at the date of exportation of the goods) per ton					
		£1	£1	£1			
		(Under former item 139 (B))					
176	(A) Ball or roller bearings, not being roller-bearing or ball-bearing plummer or hanger blocks:						
	[(2) Other] . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	12½%	12½%	No change (Under new item 176 (A) (3))		
					27½%	37½%	45%
					(Under new item 176 (A) (2))		
	(2) *Precision ground steel ball bearings* . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%	27½%	37½%	45%
		(Under former item 359 (D) (3))					
		Free	12½%	12½%			
		(Under former item 176 (A) (2))					
	New paragraph.						
	(3) *Other* . . . . . *ad val.*	No change (Under former Item 176 (A) (2))			Free	12½%	12½%
210	Pins of base metal [, not being gold or silver plated]:						
	[(A) Safety pins, not being fancy goods:]						
	(A) Safety pins, not being gold or silver plated.						
	[(B) Bobby pins of ferrous metal, not being fancy goods:						
	(1) When in fancy boxes . . . . . *ad val.*	17½%	37½%	37½%	20%	30%	40%
		Primage duty			(Under new item 210 (B))		
		5%	10%	10%			
	(2) Other] . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%			
	(B) Bobby pins . . . . . *ad val.*	Various (Under former items 210 (B) (1) and (2))			20%	30%	40%
	[(C) Hair pins, n.e.i., not being fancy goods:]						
	(C) Hair pins, n.e.i., not being gold or silver plated:						
219	Tools of trade for the use of artisans and mechanics and tools in general use:						
	(C) Hand tools:						
	[(1) Tinsmiths' snips or shears] . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	7½%	12½%	25%	32½%	40%
					(Under new item 219 (C) (1))		
	(1) *Snips or shears (sheet metal-working)* . . . . . *ad val.*	Free	7½%	12½%	25%	32½%	40%
		(Under former item 219 (C) (1))					
250	[(E) Heat-resisting glassware for cooking purposes] . . . . . *ad val.*	12½%	40%	45%	Various (Under new items 250 (E) (1) and (2))		
	(E) Heat-resisting glassware for cooking purposes:						
	(1) *Being ovenware and having a free-on-board price of 12s. 6d. or more per dozen units* *ad val.*	12½%	40%	45%	12½%	40%	45%
	and, in addition, a temporary duty, calculated on each piece of glassware (including each piece of glassware contained in a unit), of . . . . . *per glass piece*	—	—	—	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
		(Under former item 250 (E))					
	provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on April 16, 1964, which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable.						
	(2) *Other* . . . . . *ad val.*	12½%	40%	45%	No change		
		(Under former item 250 (E))					
	[(F) Articles of glass and articles of etched or engraved glass including any two or more of the articles enumerated in this sub-item when imported in combination with one another (but not including articles covered by sub-item (B) or (E) or item 246), viz.: Dishes, tumblers, salads, bowls other than lightingware, nappies, jugs, candlesticks, butters, battery jars or cells, vases, trays, comports, flowerblocks, mugs, sundaes, goblets, measures including medicine measures . . . . . *ad val.*	5%	30%	45%	Various (Under new items 250 (F) (1) and (2))		
	or per dozen pieces	..	10d.	11d.			
	whichever rate returns the higher duty.]						
	(F) Articles of glass and articles of etched or engraved glass including any two or more of the articles enumerated in this sub-item when imported in combination with one another (but not including articles covered by sub-item (B) or (E) or item 246), viz.: Dishes, tumblers, salads, bowls other than lightingware, nappies, jugs, candlesticks, butters, battery jars or cells, vases, comports, flower-blocks, mugs, sundaes, goblets, measures including medicine measures:						
	(1) *Tumblers and the like (other than those of toughened glass) having a capacity of five fluid ounces or more and having a free-on-board price not exceeding 60d. per dozen, whether imported separately or in association with goods covered by paragraph (2)* *ad val.*	5%	30%	45%	5%	30%	45%
	or per dozen	—	10d.	11d.	..	10d.	11d.
	whichever rate returns the higher duty						
	and, in addition, a temporary duty of . . . . . *per dozen*	—	—	—	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
	subject to a reduction, for each 1d. or part thereof by which the free-on-board price exceeds 42d. per dozen, of . . . . . *per dozen*	—	—	—	1d.	1d.	1d.
	provided that, in respect of such goods in direct transit to Australia on April 16, 1964, which are entered for home consumption on arrival, no temporary duty shall be payable.	(Under former item 250 (F))					

(*Continued on next page*)

AUSTRALIA, *continued*

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties			New Duties		
		British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
	(2) *Other* . . . . . *ad val.* *or per dozen pieces whichever rate returns the higher duty.*	5% —	30% 10d.	45% 11d.	No change		
359	Vehicle parts, viz.: [(D) Vehicle components whether the Tariff otherwise provides or not (excepting when imported separately: lamps covered by item 181 (D) (1) (a) commutators and parts therefor tapered roller bearings and parts therefor and excepting the following components whether imported separately or otherwise: batteries covered by item 180 (G) (2) cigarette and cigar lighters and parts therefor radio and television receivers and transmitters and parts therefor sparking plugs covered by item 180 (H) and parts therefor tyres and tubes covered by item 333) for use as original equipment in the assembly or manufacture of vehicles of the types covered by item 360 (D):]	(Under former item 250 (F))					
	(D) Vehicle components whether the Tariff otherwise provides or not (excepting when imported separately: lamps covered by item 181 (D) (1) (a) commutators and parts therefor tapered roller bearings and parts therefor precision ground steel ball bearings and excepting the following components whether imported separately or otherwise: batteries covered by item 180 (G) (2) cigarette and cigar lighters and parts therefor radio and television receivers and transmitters and parts therefor sparking plugs covered by item 180 (H) and parts therefor tyres and tubes covered by item 333) for use as original equipment in the assembly or manufacture of vehicles of the types covered by item 360 (D):						
382	[(A) Cameras, cinematographic, photographic or X-ray (but not including tripods)]. *(A) Cameras, cinematographic, photographic or X-ray, of all kinds (but not including tripods).*						

Note: Specific rates are shown in Australian currency: £A125 = £ Sterling 100.

INDONESIA

Commercial inquiries

IT WAS REPORTED in the *Board of Trade Journal* on November 15, 1963 (page 1117) and again on February 21, 1964 (page 434) that the Commercial Department of the British Embassy in Djakarta was unable to operate normally. There has been no substantial improvement in the situation, and firms seeking commercial information are requested to continue to approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2226/2747) in the first instance rather than write direct to the Commercial Department in Djakarta.

MALAYSIA (SINGAPORE)

Imports of wheat flour

THE BOARD OF TRADE has received by cable the text of a notice to Singapore Importers which announces that quotas for imports of wheat flour for the second quarter commencing April 1, 1964, will now be issued on application to the extent of 70 per cent of an applicants quota for the first quarter.

Some quota holders have already been issued with a quota equivalent to 50 per cent of their first quarter's quota. In these cases import licences will be issued to cover the balance of these quota holders' individual quota to the limit of 70 per cent of their first quarter's quota.

Letters of credit must not be opened until import licence has been issued and import licences must be obtained before orders are placed with suppliers of goods.

Details of the import restrictions on wheat flour were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 3, 1964, pages 31-32.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

Customs tariff applications

THE BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER at Salisbury has reported that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in Lusaka has received the following applications affecting the Northern Rhodesia customs tariff. For increases in duty on:

1. Nets and netting, wholly of man-made fibres or of mixtures of not less than 5 per cent man-made fibres, to the extent of a 20 per cent increase in all columns; and
2. Rope, cordage and twine, wholly of man-made fibres, weighing not more than 1lb. per 1,000 yards or manufactured of braided construction with or without metal cores, to the extent of a 10 per cent increase in columns A and B and a 15 per cent increase in columns C and D.

Where British trade organizations are thought to be interested in the above applications they are being informed, and it is suggested that any British firm wishing to make representations to the Northern Rhodesia Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and belonging to a trade organization, should get in touch with that body in the first instance.

Firms proposing to make independent representations to the Northern Rhodesia authorities, and desiring further information relating to the above, should address their inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference CRE 6714/64 for item 1 and CRE 6715/64 for item 2. The closing date for the receipt of representations by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is June 15.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editorial communications should be addressed to the Editor, Board of Trade Journal, *Room 227A, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2656). Telegrams and cables should be addressed 'Boneblack, London.'*

Reprints of the supplement, THE BRITISH MINING INDUSTRY *from the May issue of* FAR EAST TRADE & DEVELOPMENT *are available on request.*

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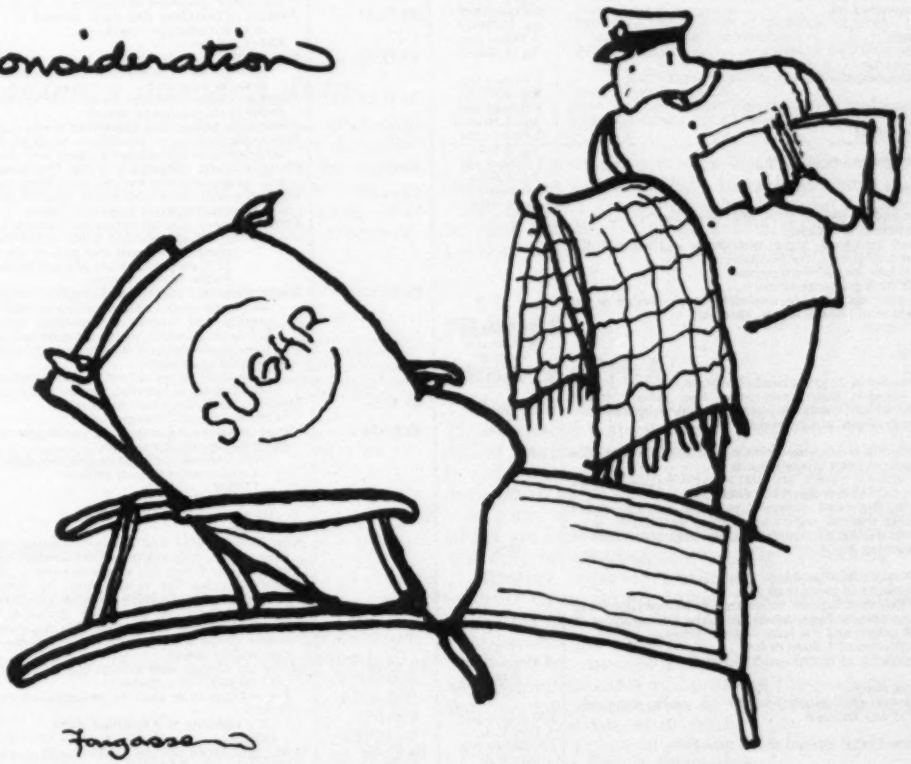

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MALAGASY REPUBLIC

Import tax modifications

IT HAS BEEN ANNOUNCED in Tananarive that the undernoted amendments have now been made to the table of duties of the Malagasy Customs tariff under the column 'import taxes':

Tariff No.	Description	New rate of Taxation
04-03	Butter	35%
04-04	Cheeses and curds	35%
07-01 to 07-06	Edible vegetables, plants, roots and tubers (all products of Chapter 7)	35%
08-01 to 08-13	Edible fruits, peel of melons or citrus fruits (all products of Chapter 8)	35%
Ex 15 07	Fixed vegetable oils, fluid or solid, refined or purified:	
	Crude oils:	
	Linseed oil	2 Francs per kg. ½ Brut
	Soya oil	2 Francs per kg. ½ Brut.
	Groundnut oil	2 Francs per kg. ½ Brut.
	Sesame oil	2 Francs per kg. ½ Brut.
	Olive oil	3 Francs per kg. ½ Brut.
	Palm oil	2 Francs per kg. ½ Brut.
	Palm kernel oil	2 Francs per kg. ½ Brut.
	Mytrle wax and Japan wax	2 Francs per kg. ½ Brut.
	Cottonseed oil	2 Francs per kg. ½ Brut.
	Others	1 Franc per kg. ½ Brut.
	Refined oils:	
	Groundnut oil	2 Francs per kg. ½ Brut.
	Olive oil	3 Francs per kg. ½ Brut.
	Linseed oil	2 Francs per kg. ½ Brut.
	Cottonseed and soya oil	2 Francs per kg. ½ Brut.
	Others	2 Francs per kg. ½ Brut.
16-01	Sausages and the like, of meat, offal or animal blood	25%
16-02 to 16-05	Other products of Chapter 16	35%
17-01	Solid beet and cane sugar, containing sucrose per 100 grammes of each dry product:	
	A. Of less than 99·8 grammes	
	B. Of 99·8 grammes or more.	
17-02	Other sugars, sugar syrups, artificial honey, whether or not mixed with natural honey, caramel:	
	Sugar syrups	1 Franc per kilo net
	Glucose	Exempt
	Others	31%
Ex 18-06	Block, powdered or granulated chocolate	11%
19-01, ex 19-02, 19-03 to 19-06	Pastry, biscuits, cakes, and other fine baker's wares, whether or not containing cocoa in any proportion	35%
ex 19-07, 19-08	All other products of Chapter 19	31%
20-01 to 20-07	Preparations of fruits, vegetables, edible plants or (footnote (1) remains) parts of such plants	35%
Ex 22-01	Natural mineral waters, artificial mineral waters, aerated waters, neither flavoured nor sweetened	13%
22-02	Lemonade, flavoured natural (spa) and aerated waters (including mineral waters so treated) and other non-alcoholic drinks, excluding fruit and vegetable juices of tariff number 20-07	13%
22-03	Beers:	
	Of a strength of 4° and less	11%
	Of a strength of more than 4°	11%
Ex 22-05	Wines (other than liqueur wines and the like and sparkling wines) obtained exclusively from the fermentation of fresh grapes and the juice of fresh grapes:	
	In receptacles of 5 litres or less	17%
	In receptacles of more than 5 litres	6 Francs per litre
Ex 22-07	Ciders and perrys	22%
22-08	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of 80° or more, denatured spirits of any strength	150 francs per litre P.A.
Ex 22-09	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of less than 80°	150 francs oer litre P.A.
Ex 22-07	Other products of Chapter 22	Exempt
Ex 23-01	Flours and meals of meat, offal, fish, crustaceans or molluscs unfit for human consumption, greaves	5%
23-07	Sweetened forage and other animal foods, other preparations of a kind used for animal fodder	5%
30-03	Medical and veterinary medicines:	
	New footnote (3) as follows: Medicines for use in anti-malaria treatments, included in a list ordered by the sanitary services office are charged import tax at the rate of 11%, except for chloroquine and medicines having a base of chloroquine salts, which are charged at the rate of 27%	
Ex 33-06	Perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations:	
	Perfumery (extracts, lotions, toilet waters, etc.):	
	Alcoholic liquids	16%
	Others:	
	Alcoholic	16%
Ex 34-01	Soaps, including medicated soap:	
	Ordinary soaps	2 Francs per kilo net
	Toilet and perfumed soaps	8%
Ex 34-06	Candles, tapers, night-lights and the like	12 francs per kilo ½ Brut
Ex 40-11	Rubber tyres, tyre cases, inner-tubes and tyre flaps in non-vulcanized rubber, not hardened, for wheels of all kinds:	
	Inner tubes weighing each more than 2 kilogrammes	15%
	Tyres, weighing each more than 15 kilogrammes(2) (footnote (2) remains unchanged)	15%
Ex 42-01	Saddlery and harness for all animals, in all kinds of material:	
	Saddlery	18%
Ex 42-02	Travel goods, dressing cases, tool cases, shopping bags, kit bags, rucksacks or similar containers in leather, leather substitutes, vulcanized fibre, paperboard, artificial plastics materials, sheeting or fibre:	
	Other articles:	
	In leather or leather substitutes	18%
Ex 42-03	Clothing and clothing accessories in leather or leather substitutes:	18%
	Belt makers, wares	18%
Ex 42-04	Articles of leather or leather substitutes, of a kind used in machinery or mechanical appliances, or for industrial purposes:	
	Othres	13%
42-05	Other articles of leather or leather substitutes	18%
Ex 48-01	Machine-made paper or paperboard (including cellulose wadding) in rolls or sheets:	
	Sheet paperboard of a weight per square metre between 160 and 2,000 grammes	15%
Ex 48-16	Boxes, bags and other packing containers of paper or paperboard:	
	Of ordinary manufacture, rigid or flat, paper-covered or not	31%
60-04	Knitted or crocheted goods:	
	Under-garments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic	48%
60-05	Clothing, knitted or crocheted, not elastic	48%
60-01 to 60-03 and 60-06	Other products of Chapter 60	38%
61-01 to 61-11	Clothing, all products of Chapter 61	48%
65-03 to 65-06	Headgear and parts thereof:	
	All 'other' products of Chapter 65 (03-06)	45%
Ex 71-12	Articles of jewellery and parts thereof of precious metal or rolled precious metal:	
	Other articles	4%
Ex 71-13	Goldsmiths' or silversmiths' wares and their parts, of precious metal or rolled precious metal:	
	Other articles:	4%
Ex 71-14	Other articles of precious metal or rolled precious metal:	
	Other (gold, platinum, silver)	4%
76-01	Unwrought aluminium, aluminium waste and scrap	Exempt
82-02	Non-mechanical saws, saw-blades of all kinds, for hand or machine saws (including toothless saw blades)	12%
82-03	Pliers, pincers, tweezers and the like including cutters, perforating punches and the like, filing tools	12%
Ex 84-06	Internal combustion and spark ignition piston engines: Detachable outboard motors for boats	31%
	Other engines – add the following footnote (4):	
	(4) Marine engines for boats other than boats for pleasure or sport pay import tax at the rate of 12% on presentation of a certificate issued by the Public Works Service.	
Ex 85-15	Radio telephone and radiotelegraph transmission apparatus; transmission and reception apparatus for broadcasting and television, including radiograms, and television cameras, radio navigational aid apparatus, radar apparatus and radio remote control apparatus (3)	
	Reception apparatus:	
	With transistors imported under conditions set out by the Ministry of Finance, pay tax at the rate of	22%
Ex 87-01	Tractors, including winch tractors:	
	Wheeled tractors, transporters	12%
Ex 87-02	Motor vehicles for transporting passengers or goods:	
	Passenger-carrying vehicles:	
	With internal combustion or spark-ignition engines:	
	Communal transport vehicles	22%
	Others	31%
	Goods vehicles:	
	Of a capacity of 4 tons or more	12%
	Others	22%
	New footnote (1): The reduced taxes of 12% and 22% respectively, only apply to chassis which are specifically certified for fitting out as goods vehicles. In addition, a grey card for the vehicle must be produced within 6 months, or a certificate showing that the chassis has been fitted as previously declared. A guarantee should be given to produce this document. After the expiry of the period of delay allowed the full taxation rate will be levied.	
Ex 87-04	Motor car chassis with motors included in tariff numbers 87-01 to 87-03 inclusive:	
	For vehicles to be used for passenger-carrying	22%
	Others:	
	Of a capacity of 4 tons and more	12%
	Others	22%
Ex 87-14	Other vehicles (including trailers) with spare parts:	
	Of a capacity of 4 tons or more	12%
	Others	22%
	New footnote (2): Vehicle chassis fitted with a driving cabin cannot be declared under tariff No. 87-02, as goods vehicles to benefit from the reduced rates of 12% and 22%, except in the case of those imported under the conditions set out in footnote (1) above.	
Ex 89-01	Ships or boats now included in later headings:	
	Sea-going, of a gross tonnage of:	
	250 tons or less:	
	Other	14%
	For inland navigation, passenger-carrying:	
	Other	24%
	For inland navigation, goods-carrying	24%

Inquiries regarding this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Customs tariff changes

GOVERNMENT NOTICE R.711, published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of May 15, sets out the following amendments to the Republic's Customs Tariff with effect from that date:

Tariff Item	Article	Minimum Duty	Intermediate Duty	Maximum Duty
73 (5)	Buttons and button moulds; blanks and parts of such articles:			
	(a) Button moulds; blanks and parts of buttons	—	Free	—
	By the deletion, in sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph (5), of the words 'blanks and.'			
	(b) Trouser buttons of metal	—	Free	—
	By the substitution, for sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph (5), of the following sub-paragraph:			
	(b) Metal buttons:			
	(i) Of a kind commonly worn on blazers or uniforms	—	15%	—
	(ii) Other	—	Free	—
	By the addition, after sub-paragraph (d) of paragraph (5), of the following sub-paragraph, the existing sub-paragraphs, (e) and (f) becoming sub-paragraphs (f) and (g):			
	(e) Leather buttons	—	Free	—

NOTE: Button blanks become subject to the duties prescribed in tariff item 73 (5) (g). Details of these duties (under item 73 (5) (f)) were given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 27, 1963 (page 1434).

Imposition of ordinary dumping duty

GOVERNMENT NOTICE R.714, published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of May 15, imposes ordinary dumping duty in addition to any other duty payable thereon, on the under-mentioned goods which are imported into the Republic from or originate in the territories mentioned hereunder. The dumping duty imposed also applies to any such goods imported under rebate of duty facilities.

Tariff Item	Goods	Territories
87 (6)	Wire staples, n.e.e.	Austria, Federal Republic of Germany, Western Sectors of Berlin, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

NOTE: The effect of this notice is to re-impose the existing dumping duty and to add the United States of America to the territories mentioned.

REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL

Supplementary global import quotas

IT HAS BEEN announced in Dakar that the following supplementary quotas have been made available for importation into Senegal:

1.	Milk products	(French francs)	1,500,000
2.	Tea	,, ,,	1,000,000
3.	Drinks other than whisky and gin	,, ,,	750,000
4.	Air-conditioners and refrigerators	,, ,,	1,000,000

Closing dates for applications were May 10 (items 1 and 2) and May 15 (items 3 and 4).

Inquiries about this announcement should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

ISRAEL

Liberalization of imports

THE BRITISH EMBASSY in Tel Aviv has reported that the following amendments to the list of items which may be imported into Israel without an import licence have been published in the official gazette *Kovetz Hatakanot*:

Customs Tariff Item	Brief description
Delete:	
25.07 (a)	Bentonite.
28.42	Precipitated calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$).
84.45	Lathes, with a distance between centres of 2 mm. or more.
Add:	
27.07 (i)	Xylol, toluol.
73.35 (a)	Coil springs for motor vehicles.
83.02	Nickel decorations for motor vehicles.
84.06	(Add to the existing description). Parts for motor vehicles of the types: Tappets valves. Connecting rods. Motor covers.
84.06 (b) (2) B	Block cylinder-less pistons for motor vehicles, according to the catalogue of the original producer.
84.06 (i) (3)	Parts for motor cycles or scooters of the following types: Carburettors; motor heads; motor cylinders.
84.10 (f) (2)	Master's Wheel Cylinder Assembly – only for motor vehicles.
84.11 (e) (4)	Fan blades for motor vehicles.
84.63 (i) (1) A	Engine parts for motor vehicles of the following types: Fly wheel gears; camshaft gears; gears; camshafts; crankshafts for motor cycles or scooters.
85.08 (i)	Parts for motor vehicles of the following types: Distributors, distributor covers, distributor contacts.
85.19 (d) (9) I	Fuses for motor vehicles.
87.06 (i)	Parts for motor vehicles of the following types: Wheel rims; steering knuckles.
87.12 (a)	Parts for motor cycles or scooters, excluding bicycles, of the following types: Spoke of front wheel; spoke of rear wheel.
87.12 (b) (2)	Free wheels for bicycles.
90.14 (a)	Add to the description: 'excluding levelling rods.'
98.10	Cigarette lighters for motor vehicles.

Further amendments have been made to the list and will be published as and when they become available.

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460/462).

FRANCE

Imports of fish

THE FRENCH *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce International* of March 25, announced that imports of freshwater fish, frogs and river crayfish of species represented in French waters, or which are so similar in appearance as to be capable of being confused with such species must be accompanied by a certificate of origin.

Imports of freshwater fish or river crayfish of foreign origin, which are smaller than the prescribed dimensions ruling in France, will only be admitted live and for re-stocking.

All other imported freshwater fish, frogs or river crayfish, live or dead, fresh, chilled, frozen, quick-frozen, salted or smoked, must be of the prescribed dimensions or not subject to minimum size requirements in France.

All imports must be accompanied by a certificate of origin, certified by the municipal authorities at the place of despatch, containing the following information in the French language:

(a) The date of despatch.
(b) The place of origin.
(c) The French destination.
(d) The breakdown of the shipment by type of packages (number of packages), by types of fish, and, per package, the number of items and the net weight.

Continued on page 1199

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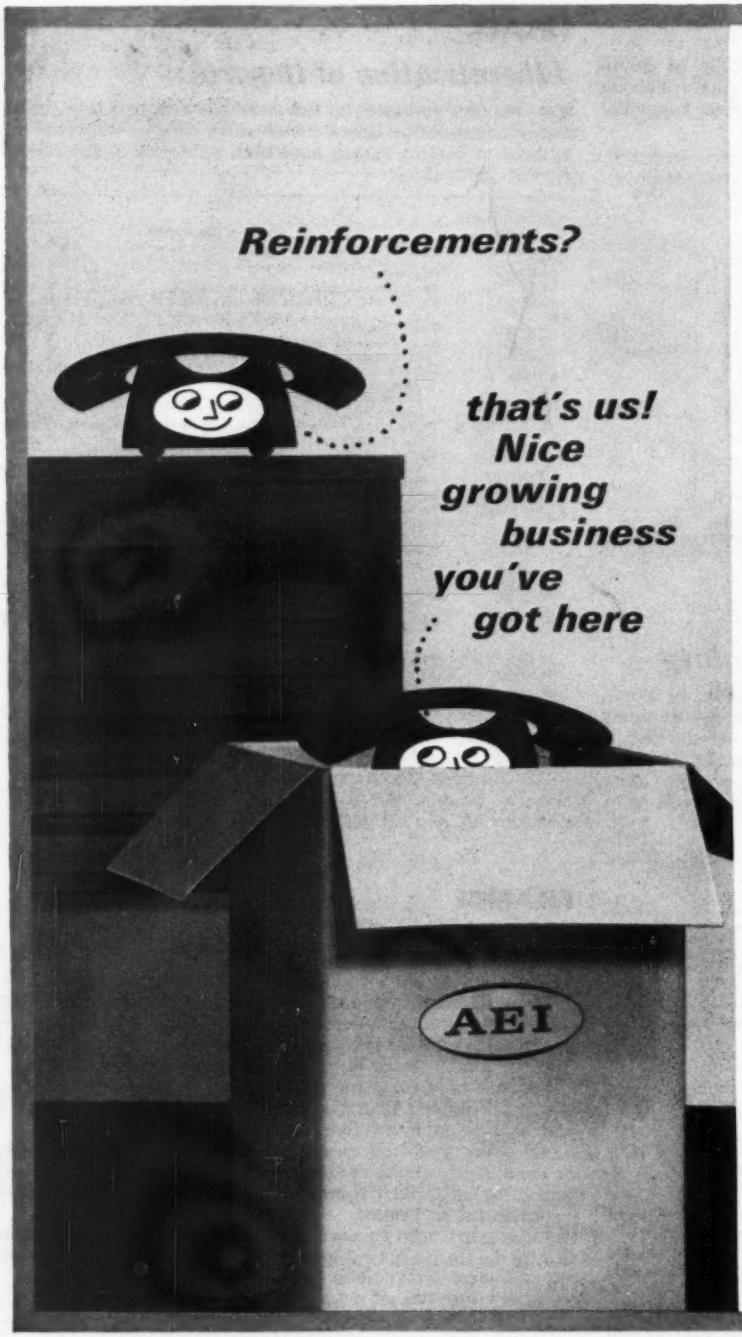

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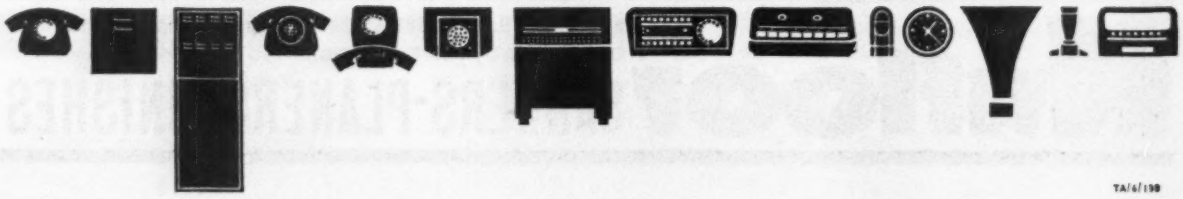

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(e) The prescribed category of the imports, i.e.:
- live, smaller than the prescribed dimension,
- live or fresh, of the prescribed dimensions or not subject to minimum size requirements,
- chilled, frozen or quick-frozen, of the prescribed dimensions or not subject to minimum size requirements,
- salted or smoked, of the prescribed dimensions or not subject to minimum size requirements.

The full French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Tariff Section, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Import regulations for live animals, meat and other animal products

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of May 12 announced the prohibition of imports into Metropolitan France, including Corsica, and into the French Overseas Departments of Guadeloupe, Guiana, Martinique and Reunion of the following products from all countries:

Tariff No.	Description
01-02	Live animals of the bovine species, including buffalo.
01-03	Live swine.
01-04	Live sheep and goats.
Ex 01-06	Other live animals: game (ruminants and swine); other (ruminants and swine).
Ex 02-01	Meat and edible offals, fresh, chilled or frozen, of cattle, swine, sheep and goats (whether or not domestic).
02-04 ex B and ex C	Other meat and edible offals, fresh, chilled or frozen: of game (ruminants and swine); other (ruminants and swine).
Ex 02-05	Lard, including unrendered pig fat, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted or in brine, dried or smoked.
02-06 B and ex C	Meat and edible offals of swine and ruminants, salted or in brine, dried or smoked.
Ex 05-02	Pigs', hogs' and boars' bristles; waste of such bristles.
Ex 05-03	Coarse animal hair and waste of coarse animal hair (of ruminants).
Ex 05-04	Guts, bladders and stomachs, fresh, whole and pieces thereof, of ruminants and swine.
Ex 05-06	Sinews and tendons, parings and similar waste, of raw hides or skins (of ruminants and swine, domestic or wild).
Ex 05-08	Bones and horn-cores, unworked, powder and waste of these products, of ruminants and swine.
Ex 05-09	Horns and antlers of ruminants, unworked; hooves of ruminants and swine, unworked.
Ex 05-14	Bile, glands and other organs of animal origin (of ruminants and swine, domestic or wild), fresh, chilled, frozen or otherwise provisionally preserved, but not dried.
05-15 ex B	Products of animal origin (ruminants and swine) not elsewhere specified or included; dead animals (ruminants and swine) unfit for human consumption.
12-09	Cereal straw and husks, unprepared, whether or not chopped. (1)
12-10 ex B	Hay, lucerne, sainfoin and clover. (1)
Ex 16-01	Sausages and the like, raw, of meat, meat offal and animal blood (of ruminants and swine, domestic or wild).
Ex 16-02	Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offals, raw (ruminants and swine, domestic or wild).
23-01 A	Flours and meals of meat and offal, unfit for human consumption; greaves.
Ex 41-01	Raw hides and skins (fresh or salted), including sheepskins in the wool (of ruminants and swine, domestic or wild).
Ex 43-01	Raw furskins (fresh or salted) of ruminants.
53-01 A	Greasy wool and fleece-washed wool.
53-02 ex B	Fine and coarse animal hair, not prepared (of ruminants).
53-03 ex B	Waste of wool and of fine or coarse animal hair, not prepared (of ruminants).

(1) A general derogation has been granted for the import of these products originating in America, Australia, New Zealand, European Countries (except Turkey), Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, the Malagasy Republic, French Polynesia and New Caledonia.

The dispositions of this order will come into force six months from May 12, 1964. For products originating in Africa (excluding Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and the Malagasy Republic) and Asia, and for certain products originating in the Federal Republic of Germany, the dispositions of the order come into effect immediately.

Derogations from this order will be granted by the French Minister of Agriculture.

The full French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

IRISH REPUBLIC

Imports of raw tomatoes

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE in the Irish Republic has announced that under the Tomatoes (Regulation of Import) Order, 1948, the importation of raw tomatoes is prohibited, except under licence, as from June 1, 1964, until further notice.

SWITZERLAND

Special rates of duty on some commodities

BY AN ORDER of March 4, the Swiss Department of Finance and Customs has introduced as from March 18 the following special rates of duty for the following commodities when imported for certain specified purposes, except Tariff No. 7406.10 (Lamelliform copper flakes and powders) which is back-dated to August 1, 1963.

Tariff No.	Goods	Use	Preferable rate per 100 kg. gross	
			Normal	For EFTA Products
			Fr.	Fr.
5104.12 30	*Woven fabrics of continuous fibres, containing polyvinyl alcohol*, unbleached or dyed weighing a maximum of 35 grammes per square metre (ground for embroidery without visible ground).	Ground fabrics for embroidery without visible ground.	30·00	—
7312.20	*Hoop and strip, of iron or steel*, hot-rolled, scoured with acid, without further working of the surfaces.	Manufacture of containers for transport or packing.	1·00	0·40
7406.10	*Copper lamelliform powders and flakes.*	Products helping chemical reactions in the preparation of organic compounds.	20·00	From 1/8/63 to 30/12/63: 10·00 From 31/12/63: 8·00

The special rates hitherto granted for hoop and strip of iron or steel, falling within Tariff Nos. 7312.20/24 intended for cold rolling, and for iron and steel wire falling within Tariff Nos. 7314.20/47 have been replaced by the following:

Tariff No.	Goods	Use	Preferable rate per 100 kg. gross	
			Normal	For Products of EFTA
			Fr.	Fr.
7312.20	*Hoop and strip, of iron or steel*, hot-rolled, scoured with acid, without further working of the surfaces.	Cold-rolling . .	1·00	0·40
7314.20/47	*Iron or steel wire*, other than that falling within Headings 7314.10 and 7314.12, whether or not annealed or surface-treated, *excluding wire for dents for loom reeds* ('fils pour lamelles') and *saw-toothed wire* (wire for takers-in).	Manufacture of watch springs.	1·50	0·60
		Manufacture of parts and accessories for textile machines, and ball bearings or roller bearings, or springs for gramophones and musical movements.	2·00	0·80

An English translation of this notice is held by Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 458, 459, 461).

THE PATENT OFFICE LIBRARY

'It is presumably common knowledge that we in London possess in the Patent Office Library one of the finest technical and scientific libraries in the world.' (*British Journal of Photography*, May 7, 1954).

And the news is still spreading. Visits to this national public reference library have increased from 80,000 *in* 1960 *to nearly* 120,000 *in* 1963. *Are your technical and scientific staff aware that they can come without formality between* 10 *a.m. and* 9 *p.m. Mondays to Fridays* (10 *a.m. to* 1 *p.m. Saturdays) and have free and immediate personal access to* 10 *miles of shelves? There they will find* 9,000 *current periodicals and* 100,000 *textbooks, in addition to the world-wide collection of patent specifications. They may also find useful the while-you-wait photocopy service at* 9*d. a page; the postal service has been speeded up, too. The Library is at Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.*

THE NETHERLANDS

Import duty tariff quotas

A NETHERLANDS Ministerial Order No. D4/3660 of May 12, 1964 (*Nederlandse Staatscourant* No. 92 of May 14), contains an amendment (reproduced below) to the list of goods to be admitted free or at a reduced rate of import duty up to an annual quota specified against each item when imported from *non-EEC* countries. Goods imported under the terms of this Order may not be re-exported from The Netherlands before they have undergone some form of further manufacture or treatment. (Cleaning, sifting, washing, dyeing, bottling, packing in bags, affixing labels, etc., will not be regarded as having been further manufactured or treated.)

The order came into force on May 15, 1964.

AMENDMENT

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Annual Quota (Quantity: Metric tons)		Duty-free or Reduced Duty (Per cent)
		OLD (From Jan. 1, 1964)	AMENDED (From Jan. 1, 1964)	
73.13 A I 73.15 B VI a 1	'Electrical' sheets and plates with a watt-loss regardless of thickness, of 0·75 watt or less (1) . .	400*	575*	—3 (unchanged)

*Quota for the first half of 1964.
(1) The tariff quota has been extended to cover goods classified under 73.13 A I.

A previous notice on The Netherlands Import Duty Tariff Quotas relating to the above-mentioned item was published in the *Board of Trade Journal*, of January 17, 1964 (page 122).

BELGO-LUXEMBOURG ECONOMIC UNION

Import duty tariff quotas

A BELGIAN Ministerial Order of May 8, 1964 (*Moniteur Belge* No. 93 of May 12), contains an addition to the list of goods to be admitted free or at a reduced rate of import duty during 1964 up to annual quota specified against each item imported from *non-EEC* countries. Goods imported under a duty tariff quota may *not* be re-exported from the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union in the condition in which they were imported.

The order came into force with retroactive effect from February 15, 1964.

ADDITION

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Annual Quota (Quantity: Metric tons)		Duty-free or Reduced Duty (Per cent)	
		OLD (Prior to Jan. 1, 1964)	NEW (From Jan. 1, 1964)	OLD (Prior to Jan. 1, 1964)	NEW (From Jan. 1, 1964)
ex 73.01 B II b	Haematite pig iron and cast iron containing 1·5% or less by weight of manganese, other, *except* haematite pig iron and cast iron, containing not more than 0·04% by weight of manganese, 0·035% by weight of phosphorus, and 0·03% by weight of sulphur (ECSC products) .	—	13,200*	—	5

*Quota for the period from February 15, 1964, to December 31, 1964 (inclusive).

A previous notice on the Belgo-Luxembourg Import Duty Tariff Quotas was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 10, 1964, page 809.

British Trade Commissioner in Alberta

THE ADDRESS and telephone number of The British Trade Commissioner in Alberta is: Suite 600, Bank of Montreal Building, Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta (Tel. 424-0481), not 414-0481 as stated in our issue of April 24 last.

CANADA

'Made in Canada' rulings

THE FOLLOWING RULINGS have been made for Canadian Customs purposes:

Of 'a class or kind made in Canada':

Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene resines.
Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene molding compositions.
(Ruling effective June 19, 1964)

Tetra ethyl thiuram disulphide.
(Ruling effective June 22, 1964)

Of 'a class or kind not made in Canada':

Oscillating spindle sanders also known as oscillating abrasive finishers as used to process wood, metals and plastics.
(Ruling effective May 22, 1964)

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memoranda Series D51-31-1, dated May 19, 1964; D51-33-3, dated May 21, 1964, and D51-6-1, dated May 22, 1964.

Freight allowances taken into account for dumping duty purposes

A RECENT decision of the Canadian Department of National Revenue will be of interest to British firms exporting to Canada whose goods are sold in the United Kingdom on a common delivered price basis.

In future, where goods are sold in the home market on a common delivered price basis, the Department will take into account the maximum freight cost, instead of the average cost as at present, before comparing the home market price with the selling price to Canada for the purpose of determining liability to anti-dumping duty.

MEXICO

Removal of import licensing from certain goods

BY A DECREE published in the Mexican *Diario Oficial* on, and effective from, March 31, 1964, the import restrictions recently applied to the following goods (see *Board of Trade Journal* of May 15, 1964, pages 1088-1090) were removed:

Tariff No.	Description
574.00.97	Solid salts, of any origin, weighing up to 5 kilog. including the immediate container and having a commercial presentation as being chemically pure and intended for the preparation of chemical reagents, not specifically mentioned.
574.00.98	Chemical and mineral products (except alkaloids and those included under heading 574.00.01), weighing up to one kilog., including the immediate container and having a commercial presentation as being chemically pure and are intended for the preparation of chemical reagents, not specifically mentioned.

COLOMBIA

Import regulations

THE BRITISH EMBASSY in Bogota report that the Monetary Fund has issued Resolution 21 of April 24 establishing a new prior deposit on certain commodities:

Item No.	Description	Previous Deposit	New deposit
344	Phosphatic, mineral or chemical fertilizers:		
	(a) Natural phosphates, ground or not	30%	1%
	(b) Superphosphates	30%	1%
	(c) Precipitated phosphate (dicalcic phosphate) and others	30%	1%
345	Potassic fertilizers:		
	(b) Potassium chloride	10%	1%
	(c) Potassium sulphate	30%	1%
	(d) Other	30%	1%

British commercial representative in Toronto, Canada

THE ADDRESS of the Office of the Principal British Trade Commissioner in Toronto is now: 200 University Avenue, Toronto 1, Ontario, Canada. (Tel. 362-1223).

The telegraphic address is unchanged.

ARGENTINA

Modifications to import lists

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT Decrees Nos. 1756 and 1757 of March 11, 1964, and Decree No. 1808 of March 13, 1964, modify and add to the lists attached to Decree No. 5439/59 as follows:

Tariff No.	Item	List
	Decree No. 1756	
	[*Products to be included in the lists annexed to Decree No.* 5439/59]	
4556	Solid product in small pieces consisting of vegetable gums (mainly gum arabic) and coated with an artificial organic colour	3
4556	Triethyl phosphate	3
4825	'Cloro-aceto-pirocatecol'	3
4275	Liquid with the character of a terpenic hydrocarbon (phellandrene) – a definite chemical species (*sic*)	3
4744 bis	Solid product in small white flakes with the properties of a sodium salt of a polyacrylamidic acid, being a water soluble synthetic resin ('Flocculant AP 30')	3
4280	17α-Ethynyl-3-methoxyoestra-1:3:5(10)-trien-17β-ol	2
4271	5:6-Dimethoxy-4-sulphanilamidopyrimidine	2
3835	Product known as 'Film for photomechanical processes' (exposed and developed). (Matrices for photo-engraving)	3
4317	Sodium salt of 2:4-dihydroxyquinoline	2
4453	*Polvo blanco crystalino que presenta characteristicas de una combinacion equimolecular de 2. metil-2. hidroxy-4 (2 2.2 .trichloro-1 hidroxy)-etoxy)pentano (Mechloral)	3
4628	Iron-sorbitol citric acid complex, stabilized with dextrin, and of average molecular weight (Jectafer substance)	2
	Decree No. 1757	
	[*Products to be included in the lists annexed to Decree No.* 5439/59]	
4280	Diphenylpyraline	2
4271	*N*-Undecenoylethanolamine ('Fungicide UMA')	2
2198	Capillary glass filament with carbon coating and contacts of tinned copper utilized in the manufacture of carbon resistances for radio and television	3
4303	Powder composed of a mixture of iron, titanium and aluminium silicates and antimony oxides ('Gold Affair NF-103-D')	3
4303	Ditto ('Pearl Affair NF-104-D')	3
1950	Discs for polishing optical glass surfaces, composed of 22·1% zirconium silicate and a synthetic thermoplastic material of the polyurethane type ('Product PX 112')	3
4280	Dexamethasone sodium-*m*-sulphobenzoate	2
4280	Piritramide	2
4280	1 - (1 - (3 - *p* - Fluorobenzoylpropyl) - 4 - piperidyl) - 2 - benzimin-azolinone ('Benzperidol')	2
4280	Fentanyl dihydrogen citrate	2
4280	Norethisterone	2
4333	Aqueous solution composed mainly of an aliphatic organic compound of antimony and, in less proportion, polyalcohols and an anionic surface-active agent	3
4280	*2 alfa, 17 alfa, dimetil-5 alfa. androstan-17 beta. ol-3, 3 , azina o (2 alfa, 17 alfa, dimetil 17 beta. hidroxy-3, 3 diazina)-5 alfa, androstano (Dimetazina)	2
4779	Fibrous products, greyish brown in colour, consisting of a type of asbestos rich in iron and containing a small quantity of platinum and palladium salts	3

* Given in the original Spanish as this chemical cannot be identified.

Tariff No.	Item
	Decree No. 1808
	Exclude from List 2
4313	Hydrazine and its compounds and akyltrimethylammonium chloride only.
	Include in List 2
4313	Hydrazine and its compounds and solutions of akyltrimethylammonium chloride only.
	Exclude from List 3
4284/5	Alcohols, n.e.s., except: (1) Ethyl, propyl, *iso*propyl and butyl alcohols and isomers thereof and diacetone alcohol. (2) Inositol. (3) Mono-, di-, and triethanolamine. (4) Glycols, diglycols, polyglycols and propanetriol. (5) The products covered by the same item in any other List (with surcharges of 100% and 150%).
	Include in List 3
4284/5	Alcohols, n.e.s., except: (1) Ethyl, propyl, *iso*propyl alcohols, the isomers of normal butyl alcohol (with the exception of tertiary butyl alcohol) and diacetone alcohol. (2) Inositol. (3) Propanetriol. (4) The products covered by the same item in any other List (with surcharges of 100% and 150%).
	Exclude from List 3
4284 bis	*tert*Butyl alcohol, pure pharmaceutical quality for the manufacture of medicinal products only.
	Include in List 3
4284/5	*tert*Butyl alcohol.
	Exclude from List 1
4284/5	Alcohols, n.e.s., solely for the manufacture of plasticizers, except: ethyl, propyl and *iso*propyl alcohol, butyl alcohol and its isomers, diacetone alcohol, inositol, glycols, polyglycols and propanetriol.
	Include in List 1
4284/5	Alcohols, n.e.s., solely for the manufacture of plasticizers except: (1) Ethyl, propyl, *iso*propyl, the isomers of normal butyl alcohols (with the exception of tertiary butyl alcohol) and diacetone alcohol. (2) Inositol. (3) Propanetriol. (4) The products covered by the same item in any other List (with surcharges of 100% and 150%). (5) Surface-active agents in accordance with the classification of the Sisley Index.
	Exclude from List 3
4284/5	Ethanediol.
	Exclude from List 3
4284/5	*mono*Ethanolamine.
	Exclude from List 3
4284/5	Digol, propanediol, polyoxyethylene glycols for the fabrication of synthetic resins and the manufacture of medicinal products only.
	Exclude from List 3
4284/5	Digol, propanediol, 2-methylpentane-2: 4-diol, polyoxyethylene glycols of molecular weight 750 (minimum molecular weight within the average (*sic*)) and higher.
	Exclude from List 3
4285/5	Polyoxypropylene glycols of molecular weight 750 (minimum molecular weight within the average (*sic*)) and higher.
	Exclude from List 3
4556	2-Ethoxyethanol for the manufacture of medicinal products only.
	Exclude from List 4
4556	Butoxypolyoxypropylene glycol only.
	Exclude from List 3
4556	2-Butoxyethanol only.
	Exclude from List 3
4556	Glycol ethers and esters, with the exception of 2-butoxyethanol.
	Include in List 3
4556	Alkyl ether of digol and/or trigol only.
	Include in List 3
4556	Glycol ethers and esters, diglycols and polyglycols, 'butoxypolyoxypropylene glycol'.
	Include in List 3
1159 and 1160	Non-oxydizing steel wire and wire of alloys of nickel, molybdenum, tungsten, chromium and cobalt for the manufacture of electrodes and low temperature solders only, with an alloy content greater than 26%. With verification of destination.

Foreign exchange regulations

THE *Board of Trade Journal* of April 24, 1964, page 925, gave notice of the publication of an Argentine Government Decree (No. 2581/64) which introduced certain foreign exchange control regulations. The Argentine Central Bank has now issued Circulars Nos. 161 to 165, which modify and supplement the Decree as follows:

(a) The period within which foreign exchange earned from exports must be negotiated for local currency, has been extended from five to ten days.

(b) Sums which may be transferred abroad as commissions of representatives are limited to 6 per cent of the f.o.b. value of the goods involved.

(c) A new system is introduced for the remittance of freights and fares negotiated prior to the issue of the regulations, and for the transfer of funds owed by tourist agencies.

(d) The amount of foreign currency which may be purchased by travellers to countries which have no common border with Argentina is increased to 1,000 dollars per person. In addition facilities are being introduced for the remittance of amounts of up to 1,000 dollars for medical attention abroad, and an increase is being authorized in the amount which may be sent out of the country for the expenses of Argentine students and scholarship holders.

(e) Special facilities are to be introduced for the payment for new or previously negotiated imports, carried out with or without the intervention of banks and to allow news agencies and other authorized institutions to meet foreign commitments.

(f) A system has been introduced which allows exporters of meat to make special application, within 90 days of shipment, in cases where the foreign exchange earned is less than the total value declared at the time of shipment.

(g) The regulation requiring a prior deposit in pesos equal to 50 per cent of the value of forward exchange to be purchased has been cancelled.

A translation of Decree No. 2581/64 and the Spanish text of Central Bank Circulars Nos. 161-165 is available for inspection at Room E46, Export Services Branch (Tariffs), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

GUATEMALA

Amendments to customs code

A NOTICE published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on March 13, 1964, reported certain amendments to the current Guatemalan Customs Code covering, *inter alia* fines for lack of Consular legalisation of shipping documents.

H.M. Consulate in Guatemala City report that the fine of 20 per cent of the Customs duties for lack of Consular legalisation is not being applied providing that the documentation is otherwise in order and that application is made by the importer for acceptance of the documents as good under other provisions of the Customs Code which stipulate that such applications may be made in the case of errors, anomalies and deficiencies contained in certificates of origin, commercial invoices and bills of lading, providing that the irregularities involved do not make the documents null and void. The Guatemalan Customs Department may then authorize acceptance of the documents as good, and 'no fines will be levied for the anomalies excused'. A surcharge of 1 per cent of the corresponding import duties, however, is levied in such cases.

CHILE

Amendments to import list

THE FOLLOWING AMENDMENTS should be made to Chile's List of Permitted and Prohibited Imports. The list was first published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 6, 1962, and amendments have appeared frequently in later issues.

Section	Group	Item	Percentage of deposit	Percentage of tax surcharge
VIII	37	Insert new item: Nylon and similar mono-filaments with conical or teased points, in lengths of 4 to 18 cms. and diameters 0·15 to 0·30 mm. for making artists' brushes.		
IX	45/53	Replace the item: 'Herbicides, fungicides and insecticides . . . by: Herbicides, fungicides and insecticides for agricultural use, except fungicides and/or agricultural disinfectants containing inorganic copper salts of over 10% metallic copper content.		
IX	46	Antiasthmatic preparations, retarded action, in bulk	A	5
IX	50	Methyl alcohol	A	5
X	55	Insert new item: Aluminium paper, heat-sealing, for packing cheese	D (To be reduced to 'C' when tax surcharge is fixed)	
X	56	To the item 'Nickel wire' add the phrase 'and nickel alloy wire'	B	10
X	57/8	Spare parts for water meters	A	10
XI	63	Replace the item 'Tapes and sheathings for electrical use of types not specified' by Tapes and sheathings for electrical use, except those made of rubber or flexible plastic material, and those of cotton impregnated with bituminous substances	B	10
XI	63	Divide the item 'Static condensors and automatic disconnectors, with their accessories for high tension' into two items: Static condensors. Automatic disconnectors with their accessories for high tension.		
XI	63	Insert new item: Special dry-cell batteries, cylindrical, 1·5 volts, with two terminals, more than 60 mm. diameter and 145 mm. high.		
XIII	71	Insert new item: Corks for sparkling wines, 32 mm. in diameter and 52 mm. long, with the name, brand and registered sign of the bottler burnt into them.		
XIII	78	Delete: Aluminium paper, heat sealing, for packing cheese.		

BRAZIL

SUMOC instruction

IT HAS BEEN REPORTED by HM Embassy in Rio de Janeiro that instruction No. 270 of the Superintendency of Money and Credit (SUMOC) has introduced new regulations for certain exchange operations. This instruction alters the ruling of Instruction No. 263, and allows exchange operations on the following items to be carried out 'at the rates agreed upon between the parties':

Imports: Wheat; petroleum and derivatives, and of equipment parts and accessories having no national similar, and destined for Petrobras; newsprint.

Exports: Financial remittances for payment of the Brazilian foreign debt, Government commitments to the Treasury Delegation at New York, EXIM Bank and the International Monetary Fund, loans with a gold guarantee and other Government obligations of a similar nature; sugar; petroleum.

The Exchange Department of the Bank of Brazil may sign quarterly exchange contracts for imports of petroleum and derivatives, and for the current quarter may establish different conditions than those referred to above for imports of fuel oil and liquid gas.

The further rulings prescribed in Instruction No. 263 are maintained.

Fiscal dollar rate

THE BRAZILIAN fiscal dollar rate, used for the calculation of *ad valorem* customs duties, will be 1,084·73 cruzeiros to the United States dollar during the month of May.

VENEZUELA

Customs tariff classification and import duty amendments

THE BRITISH EMBASSY in Caracas reports that a Ministry of Finance and Development resolution introduces a new classification into the 511.01.08 group (other acids and inorganic anhydrides n.e.s.) and a new classification into the 541.09.06 group (Products for dental surgery and mechanics n.e.s. including gold for dentists).

These new classifications are.:

Item No.	Description	Duty in bolivars per kg. gross
511.01.08.3	Nitrous oxide (laughing gas)	1·00
541.09.06.5	Nitrous oxide (laughing gas) in small containers	2·00

The resolution came into force on May 13, 1964.

A Ministry of Finance and Development resolution dated May 13, 1964 introduces a new classification into the 681.15 group (Worked iron or steel n.e.s.):

681.15.03	In sections for mechanical use	0·50

Note:

This item only classifies round tubular sections, squares, rectangles or special forms obtained by lamination or electrical welding.

The resolution enters into force on June 10, 1964.

A Ministry of Finance and Development resolution dated May 13 raises the duty on some slide fasteners:

899.99.06	Slide fasteners:	
899.99.06.1	Metal (toothed)	12·00
899.99.06.2	Not specified	18·00

This resolution is effective from June 10.

HAITI

Import restrictions on certain footwear

H.M. EMBASSY in Port-au-Prince report that, under the terms of a notice dated April 22, 1964 published in the Haitian *Le Moniteur*, restrictions have been imposed on imports into Haiti of certain types of footwear. The restrictions are designed to afford protection to the national footwear industry. Under the regulations interested agents and importers have been asked to supply to the Department of Commerce and Industry a list of their pending orders as well as an exact summary of their existing stocks so that any necessary adjustments may be made. In addition, they must submit their purchase orders to the Department for approval prior to placing orders abroad. The goods concerned are as follows:

Description	Price (U.S.$)
Men's leather or imitation leather shoes	10·00 or less (c.i.f.)
Boy's leather or imitation leather shoes	4·50 or less (f.o.b.)
Girl's leather or imitation leather shoes	4·00 or less (f.o.b.)
Women's leather or imitation leather 'ballerina' type shoes	4·00 or less (f.o.b.)

(*Continued on page* 1204)

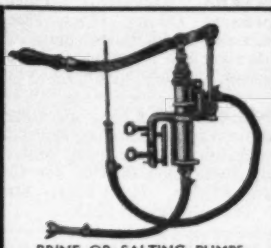
VISITS OVERSEAS BY UNITED KINGDOM BUSINESSMEN

United Kingdom businessmen travelling overseas are urged, in their own interest, to give advance notice to Trade Commissioners and Foreign Service Officers if they propose to call on them, especially if it is intended to ask for information or other help which it may take time to prepare. It is often advisable to telephone for an appointment on arrival.

Export Services Branch and the Regional Offices of the Board of Trade, if approached, will pass information about pending business visits to Overseas Officers and provide letters of introduction.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

These announcements are restricted to firms and companies on the lists of Contractors to H.M. Government Departments.



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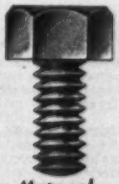

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ATLAS TRANSLATIONS LTD., specialize in technical translations in all Languages, Tenders, Contracts, Specifications, Advertising Material, Catalogues, etc. Same Day Service for Commercial Correspondence, 31 Villiers Street, Strand, W.C.2. Tel.: Trafalgar 5213.

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EX-ARMY CYCLES FOR SALE, 200, new, unused, £6 10s. 0d. each. Ernest King, 123 Soho Hill, Handsworth, Birmingham 19.

PANAMA

Customs documents

THE PANAMANIAN Customs authorities have recently advised that, in an effort to avoid delay in the transaction of the Customs documents, the declaration liquidation should be accompanied by the following documents:

Consular Invoice	1 copy
Commercial Invoice	3 copies
Bill of Lading	2 copies

These instructions are usually handled by Customs brokers and the correct completion and forwarding of these documents will facilitate handling and reduce warehouse costs.

A translation of the full instructions is as follows:

'According to the latest instructions of the General Administration of Customs, as from March 16 all declaration liquidation of Customs should be accompanied by the commercial invoice and bill of lading.

In order not to delay the transaction of the Customs documents in the National Bank (Banco Nacional) all traders, importers and Customs brokers are reminded that they should attach to the pale blue sheet of the declaration liquidation of Customs a copy of the above-mentioned documents.

The declaration liquidation of Customs will not be accepted in the National Bank (Banco Nacional) for tax charges if this requisite is not carried out.

The following merchandise is exempted from the requisites:

1. Personal effects, gifts and samples.
2. Liquidated merchandise via Postal.
3. Merchandise coming from official warehouses and from stores of merchandise to be used for local consumption.
4. Merchandise coming from the Colon Free Zone for local consumption (only requires commercial invoice).
5. Merchandise coming from The Panama Canal Zone.
6. Merchandise in transit.
7. Imported merchandise by air express (only requires commercial invoice and airwaybill).'

Telex service to Bolivia

THE General Post Office has announced that a telex service between Bolivia and the United Kingdom opened on May 21. The new service goes by trans-atlantic cable from London to Montreal, by radio from Montreal to Lima, Peru, and by radio from Lima to La Paz.

This service is open daily from 1200 hours GMT to 0200 hours GMT, except on Sundays, when it will be available from 1400 to 1600 hours GMT and from 2200 to 2400 hours GMT.

Charges are: £3 15s. for calls of up to three minutes, and £1 5s. for each additional minute.

Index to statistics published regularly in the Board of Trade Journal

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6-M = every six months.

Title	*Last published*
Balance of payments (Q)	10 Jan. 1964
Business names registered (A)	7 Feb. 1964
Capital expenditure:	
By industry – provisional (Q)	6 Mar. 1964
– final (Q)	10 April 1964
Distributive and service trades (A)	27 Dec. 1963
Expected capital expenditure (6-M)	17 Jan. 1964
Cars and commercial vehicles (M)	This week
Catering trades turnover (M)	22 May 1964
Chemical industries production (6-M)	15 May 1964
Companies:	
Income and finance (Q)	1 May 1964
New companies registered (M)	22 May 1964
Property companies (A)	20 Dec. 1964
Engineering and electrical goods:	
Deliveries of certain products (Q)	27 Mar. 1964
Production, exports and orders (M)	This week
Film industry:	
British film fund agency returns (M)	This week
Cinema admissions and takings (M)	8 May 1964
Registrations of films (A)	28 Feb. 1964
Trends in film going (A)	1 Mar. 1963
Foreign trade:	
Commonwealth trade (A)	28 June 1963
Sterling area trade summary (Q)	22 May 1964
Trends in exports of manufactures (A)	27 Sept. 1963
World trade and production (Q)	17 April 1964
Foreign trade of the UK:	
Trade by air (6-M)	15 Nov. 1963
Unit value and volume index nos. (M)	8 May 1964
Value of overseas trade (M)	This week
Gold and dollar reserves (M)	8 May 1964
Hire purchase:	
Assets and liabilities of HP companies (Q)	6 Mar. 1964
Business (M)	15 May 1964
Industrial building:	
Provisional figures (Q)	24 April 1964
Industrial production:	
Census, first results (A)	27 Dec. 1963
Index nos. (M)	This week
N. Ireland index (M)	This week
Insurance companies:	
Assets (A)	19 July 1963
Transactions (Q)	27 Mar. 1964
Investments and earnings overseas (A)	15 Nov. 1963
Passenger movement to and from UK (Q)	3 April 1964
Pension funds:	
Assets (A)	26 July 1963
Transactions (Q)	3 April 1964
Retail prices index (M)	This week
Retail trade:	
Index nos. (M)	15 May 1964
N. Ireland index (M)	1 May 1964
Shipping movement at UK ports (Q)	17 April 1964
Stocks:	
Manufacturers and distributors (Q)	10 April 1964
Retail (M)	This week
Textiles:	
Clothing and textile orders and deliveries (M)	22 May 1964
Man-made fibres production (M)	8 May 1964
Wholesale houses sales (M)	22 May 1964
Wool and cotton output (M)	22 May 1964
Tourist traffic (M)	This week
Wholesale prices:	
Average prices of selected commodities (A)	21 Feb. 1964
Index nos. (M)	15 May 1964

Board of Trade Department, etc.

Subject	*Last published*
British Commercial Representatives Overseas	24 April 1964
Board of Trade Addresses	28 Feb. 1964
Board of Trade Regional Organizations	24 April 1964
ECGD Local Offices	31 Jan. 1964
British and Commonwealth Chamber of Commerce and other British Business Organizations Overseas	24 April 1964
United States Consular Offices in the UK	21 July 1961

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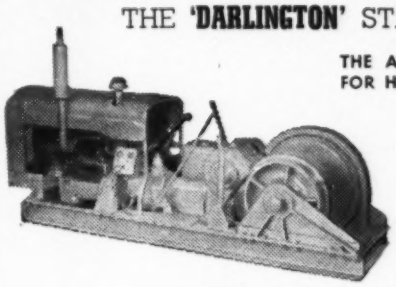

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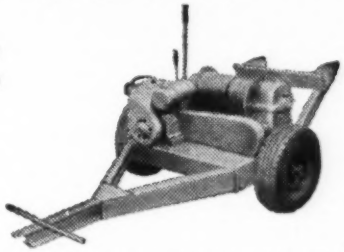

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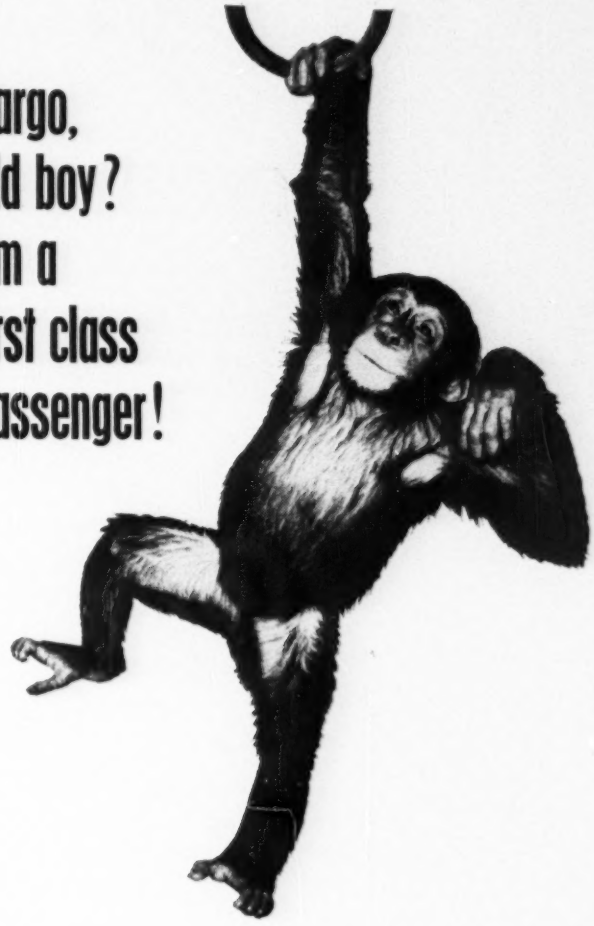

This Very Important Chimpanzee was on a monkey business trip to the Calgary Zoo. He boarded a Canadian Pacific CARGO JET in Amsterdam and ten hours later he stepped out at Calgary convinced he was a first class passenger. Who can blame him. Canadian Pacific treats all its cargoes with kid gloves. Strawberries and diesel engines, chrysanthemums and computors get the same fast efficient treatment. Handling time and trans-shipping are cut to a minimum and Canadian Pacific *guarantee* cargo space on any of their flights to five continents—Canada; Central and South America; The Orient; Australia and New Zealand. It pays to send cargo Canadian Pacific—you can depend on them.

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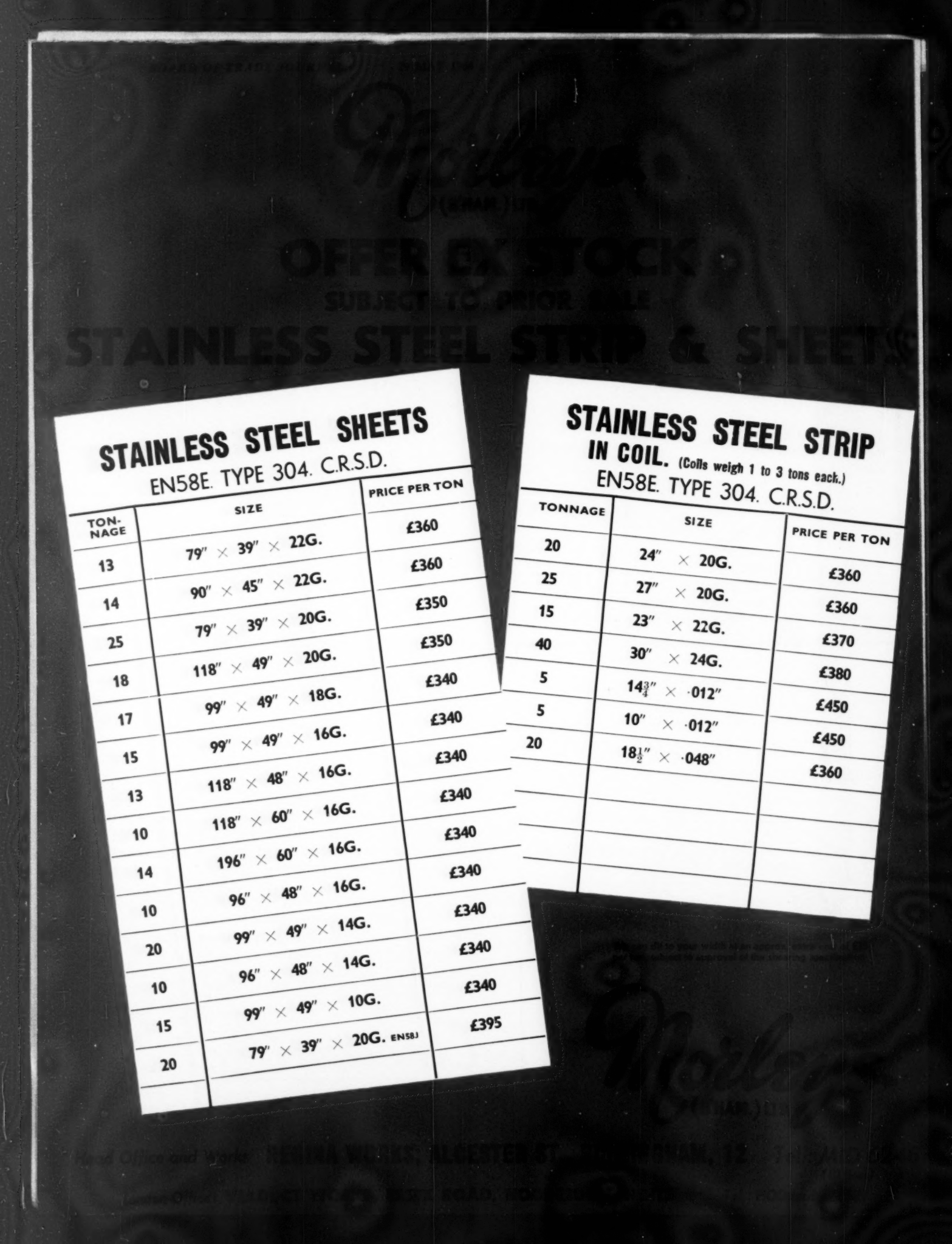

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TON-NAGE	SIZE	PRICE PER TON
13	79" × 39" × 22G.	£360
14	90" × 45" × 22G.	£360
25	79" × 39" × 20G.	£350
18	118" × 49" × 20G.	£350
17	99" × 49" × 18G.	£340
15	99" × 49" × 16G.	£340
13	118" × 48" × 16G.	£340
10	118" × 60" × 16G.	£340
14	196" × 60" × 16G.	£340
10	96" × 48" × 16G.	£340
20	99" × 49" × 14G.	£340
10	96" × 48" × 14G.	£340
15	99" × 49" × 10G.	£340
20	79" × 39" × 20G. EN58J	£395

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EN58E. TYPE 304. C.R.S.D.

TONNAGE	SIZE	PRICE PER TON
20	24" × 20G.	£360
25	27" × 20G.	£360
15	23" × 22G.	£370
40	30" × 24G.	£380
5	$14\frac{3}{4}$" × ·012"	£450
5	10" × ·012"	£450
20	$18\frac{1}{2}$" × ·048"	£360